The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,177 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webber	16th Dec.
—NIZAM	2736	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd "
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

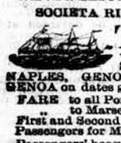
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.
STURA	...	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	J. Russel	3557	480	21st Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

PERSIA	J. Hutchinson	3317	480	14th Jan.," 88
HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	26th "
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395	480	12th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. Victoria can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 6, 1887. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. KIRBY HALL on or about..... 10th Jany. 1888.
s. s. EDEN HALL " " ..... 7th Mar. "
s. s. MERTON HALL " " ..... 30th " "
s. s. KIRBY HALL " " ..... 12th Apl. "

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland

s. s. ASTON HALL on or about..... 20th Jany. 1888.
s. s. WORSLEY HALL " " ..... 10th Feby. "

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 8, 1887.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Prices
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANKNOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kuteh Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 19th December, (on arrival of Outward, English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 12, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JEWELLERY.

NEW STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

LADIES' FITCHU BROOCHES—In Plain Gold, or Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, Corals, Sapphires, etc., the latest fashions and designs.

	Rs.	a.
Pearl and Diamond Scimitar	108	0
Two Crossed Swords, surmounted by a Crown, and Jewelled with Pearls, Ruby, Sapphire, and Diamonds	170	0
Fancy Pearl, Daisy Centre	80	0
Pearl and Coral Shield	50	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Whip	32	0
Do.	29	0
Plain Gold Bar, Etruscan Pattern	24	0
Pearl Handled Hatchet	45	0
Pearl and Diamond Bar	108	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe on two Bars	30	0
Plain Gold "Oar"	20	0
Pearl and Coral Bar	90	0
Pearl and Diamond Sword and Shield	44	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe Whip	20	0
Pearl Frog on Bar	40	0
Plain Gold Dagger	Rs. 20 and	22 8
Pearl and Coral Bar Brooch	Rs. 63 and	70 0
Plain Gold Anchor Brooch	20	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Forget-Me-Not Spray in Enamel	40	0
Three Pearl Horseshoes entwined	85	0
Three Plain Gold Horseshoes entwined	27	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Bit	36	0
Plain Gold and Platinum Horseshoe and Bit	45	0
Plain Gold "Good Luck" Bar Brooch	29	0
Plain Gold "Mizpah" Bar Brooch	29	0
Pearl Harp	58	0
Pearl Horseshoe	38	0
Two Pearl Hearts entwined	63	0
Pearl and Diamond Star (Brooch and Hair Pin)	108	0
Plain Gold Bar, ball ends	27	0
Plain Gold, two Arrows and Horseshoe	34	0
Gold Horseshoe	36	0
Diamond Crescent (Brooch and Hair Pin)	500	0
Double Row Pearl Horseshoe	80	0
Buttercup and Daisy with Pearls	54	0
Do. do. Pearls and Corals	44	0
Do. do. Plain and Gold	40	0
Sword Hilt Jewelled with Pearls	34	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe	11	0
Do. do.	16	0
Do. do.	17	0
Do. do.	36	0
Do. do.	40	0
Plain Gold Butter Cup, Daisy and Corn Brooch	100	0
Gold Sickle and Corn Brooch, Jewelled with Pearls	63	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and "Good Luck" Brooches	27	0
Plain Gold "Horseshoe" Brooches or Flower-holders, complete with a Buttonhole of Flowers	2	0
Plain Gold "Sickle" Brooches or Flower-holders, complete with Buttonhole of Flowers	25	0
Pearl Daisy (Brooch or Hair Pin)	150	0
Diamond Horseshoe Brooch or Flowerholder, complete with Buttonhole of Flowers	250	0

ROUND PATTERN BROOCHES.

Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	35	0
Single Pearl Centre	60	0
Do.	50	0
Pearl and Diamond, Star Centre	35	0
Do. do.	40	0
Do. do.	50	0
Do. do.	55	0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	40	0
Do. do.	45	0
Do. do.	50	0
Do. do.	54	0
Single Pearl centre	27	0
Gold and Diamond Spider in Oyster Shell	45	0

OVAL SHAPED BROOCHES.

Single Stone, Diamond Centre	100	0
Do. do.	120	0
Plain Gold, Raised Ornamentation	54	0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	58	0
Pearl and Diamond Lappet	135	0
Single Stone, Diamond Centre	55	0
Do. do.	65	0

PEARL LACE AND RIBBON BROOCHES.

Pearl Star	12	0
Do. Trefoil	7	8
Do. Star and Crescent	13	8
Do. Horseshoe	12	0
Do. Entwined Hearts	14	8

GOLD BANGLES,
GOLD BRACELETS,
GOLD NECKLETS,
GOLD ALBERTS,
GOLD LOCKETS,
GEM RINGS,
GOLD KEEPERS,
GOLD WEDDINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'
INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES
Are the finest in the world, and a
HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.
This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39	0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34	0	18	8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27	0	14	8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19	0	...	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WHISKIES.

ALBAN WHISKY, a fine old blend of Scotch Whisky, well matured and perfectly free from fusel oil	Rs.	24 0
JOHN CRABBIE'S Scotch Whisky	"	18 0
ENCORE, double distilled	"	19 0
GLENLIVET	"	22 8
USHER'S Old Vatted GLENLIVET	"	24 4
KINAHAN'S Old LL., the Cream of Irish Whiskies	"	22 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND TRADERS.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

DRESSING CASES.
MOST USEFUL.

XMAS PRESENTS for Gentlemen, suitable for DISTRICT, CAMP, SHIPBOARD, OR HOME USE.

The Stock comprises the following Specialities:—

No. 1.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Strap and Buckle, size about 8½ by 3½ by 2. Rs. 13.

No. 2.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Lock and Key, size about 8½ by 3½ by 2. Rs. 14.

No. 3.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, 2 Razors and Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Scissors, Tweezers, Penknife, Nail Trimmer, and Mirror, secured by Lock and Key, size about 9 by 4½ by 2. Rs. 21.

No. 4.—Containing 2 Electro-plated Mounted Bottles Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes Scissors, Stiletto, Button Hook, Nail Trimmer, Comb, Mirror, 2 Razors, Razor Strop, Tweezers, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 10 by 6½ by 2½. Rs. 35.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, made in best quality Morocco Leather, fitted with Hair, Clothes, and Hat Brushes, Bottles, with best Electro-plated Mounts, Comb, Razor Strop, Razors, Mirror, Nail, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, Soap and Toothbrush cases, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 8 by 8 by 5. Rs. 60.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, made in best quality Leather, in Imitation Crocodile Hide, containing Bottles for Soap, Perfume, and Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hat or Clothes Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Mirror, Razor, Scissors, Nail File, Button Hook, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 11 by 7, by 2½. Rs. 54.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, in Dark Brown Grosgrained Morocco, containing Bottles for Soap, Perfume, and Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hat or Clothes Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Razor, Razor Strop, Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Button Hook, Blotting Book with Pen and Pencil, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 10 by 8 by 3. Rs. 54.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES in a variety of new designs, in Morocco and other Superior Leathers. From Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 65 each.

GENTS' DRESSING BAGS, in many new designs, fitted with Electro-plated or Solid Silver Mounts to Bottles, &c. From Rs. 90 to Rs. 500 each.

COURIER BAGS,
HAND OR BRIEF BAGS,
GLADSTONE BAGS, "Fitted,"
GLADSTONE BAGS, Empty.
TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Culcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Boul de Portugal Christmas HoneyComb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Hulwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries.—Apply to

Mrs. FRED BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863.	HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.	INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.

Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS, AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY, BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES, NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
[Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1887.

No. 88.—The following Notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information:—

"NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVENOR has been pleased to direct that the following Notice to Mariners be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed.) G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, October 17, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after November 10, 1887, until February 28, 1888, a Red Buoy, with the words TORPEDO BUOY painted on it, and a Red Flag on the top, will be placed at the entrance to Trincomalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island, and 250 yards from the latter.

The water in the triangle formed by the Red Buoy, N.E. Head of Great Sober Island, and Clappenburg Point, will be obstructed by Mines.

All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Ostenburg Point.

(Signed.) H. S. CLIVE, Lieut.-Col.,
C. R. E., Ceylon.
Colombo, October 13, 1887."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 1, East Street, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

45 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality	Rs. 140,	plain quality	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 8 Do.	Rs. 130,	do. do.	Rs. 110.
500 " Single Shot, Winchesters	Rs. 65		
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ... Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles		Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 " ... " 13	" " " 500 "		" 22

Apply to
KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

			Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE	OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed		48	0
WHITE CAPSULE	(Four Diamonds) Very Choice	"	38	0
GREEN "	(Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	"	34	0
BLUE "	(Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	"	30	0
YELLOW "	(One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	"	26	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	Rs.	21	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR "	"	20	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS "	"	18	

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

WILL EXHIBIT AT THE
ESPLANADE,
ENTRANCE ON CRUICKSHANK ROAD.
Near the Victoria Terminus Railway Station.

COMMENCING ON OR ABOUT WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1887.

UNDER MAMMOTH PAVILIONS,

Performances will be given EVERY EVENING. Doors open at 8, commencing at 9.
Afternoon Performances on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Doors open at 2-30 p.m., commencing at 3-30 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes with six chairs	Rs. 24
Single chair in Box	Rs. 4
Dress Circle chairs 1st class	Rs. 3
Stalls carpeted seats 2nd class	Rs. 2
Gallery 3rd class	Rs. 1

Children under 10 and Soldiers under the rank of Officers half price except to Boxes. Tickets can be obtained daily at the Circus Ticket Offices from 9. a. m. till 4 p. m.

☞ This is the LARGEST and best SHOW ever brought to Bombay.

The latest acquisition to Chiarini's Show is Harmston's Continental Circus from Europe.

The Harmstons are famous as Equestrions & Gymnasts.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

Has an established reputation of being one of the very best that travels, and will present many NOVEL, PLEASING AND SENSATIONAL ACTS, AND SIGNOR CHIARINI'S GRANDLY TRAINED HORSES OF ROYAL WORTH.

And also includes this time a Troupe of JAPANESE FROM THE MIKADO'S OWN ROYAL THEATRE.

THE MENAGERIE

CONTAINS A COSTLY COLLECTION OF

Noble Specimens of the Animal Kingdom. Ponderous Den of Royal African Lions, exhibited by the Lion King, who enters the Den. Ponderous Den of Royal Bengal Tigers, exhibited by the noted Tiger Hunter from India, Mr. James Frame, who enters the Den. Living Emus, Birds of colossal size from Australia. Living Educated Performing Ceylon Elephants. Zebus, or the Sacred Cattle from India. School of Educated Dogs. Jockey-Riding Monkeys. Living man-eating Crocodiles from the River Nile, Egypt.

MIGHTY YEZO BEARS.

Recently of the Zoological Gardens of Tokio, the Capital of the Empire, which were presented to Signor Chiarini by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. One of the Bears is the largest ever in captivity. 2,000 And weighs over 2,000 lbs. (English weight,) 2,000.

CHIARINI'S CELEBRATED CIRCUS BAND will give a Grand Free Out-door Concert for one hour at the Band-Stand in front of the Entrance to the vast Pavilions, before each performance commences.

L. MAYA, Secretary,

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the 9th instant, appearing in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th instant, under the Signature of SOONDERDASS JADOWJEE, Notice is hereby given that I have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS at a MUCCADUM in the name of JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE on my own account, and the Public are warned that the said Soonderdass Jadowjee has no share, interest or concern in my said Business.—Dated this 12th day of December 1887.

લીલાધર શામજીભાઈ.

i. e., LILADHUR SHAMJEE.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY next, the 16th instant, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper General for the Supply of HOSPITAL CLOTHING required for Bombay as per Schedule No. 22 and 22 A. Local and General.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

J. L. FAGAN, Lt.-Col.
Offg. Comt. Storekeeper General.
Comt. Storekeeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 9th Dec. 1887.

DATES.

VERY CHOICE FOR DESSERT.

Specially Grown and Preserved At Bussora.

Boxes holding nearly 3 lbs. each.

Re. 1-0.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT ADDITION TO TABLE CUTLERY.

WE have lately imported CUTLERY with Patent "IVORINE."

Handles, made to our special orders. Ivorine is a beautiful imitation of Ivory, and has the advantage of standing rough usage and ANY CLIMATE, a most important consideration to those residing up-country where Ivory so frequently becomes disfigured and useless by Cracking or Splitting.

		Rs. as.
Table Knives usual size.	Per doz.	17 8
Do. Dessert size	„	14 8
Carvers, Meat and Game	Per pr.	6 8
Steel Sharpeners	Each	2 8

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST TO HAND.

A FRESH SUPPLY of WINSOR AND NEWTON'S ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS in Cake Pan and Tube.
OIL COLOURS.
MEDIUMS.
BRUSHES.
BLOCK.
CANVAS.

And all other Artists' Materials in perfectly fresh condition.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS,

FOR PRESENTATION.

A LARGE SELECTION of BOOKS OF ADVENTURE, ANECDOTE, FAIRY TALES, &c., SUITABLE for PRESENTATION, on HAND, AT ALL PRICES.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE,

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

'XMAS NUMBERS OF THE GRAPHIC AND THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS posted to our Up-country Subscribers 4-30 NOON, MONDAY, 5th instant, MAIL DAY.

Re. 1-0 each, Post Free Rs. 1-4.

'XMAS GRAPHIC,
'XMAS GRAPHIC,
'XMAS GRAPHIC.
'XMAS ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
'XMAS ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
'XMAS ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
YULE TIDE,
YULE TIDE,
YULE TIDE.

POST FREE.

A newly prepared Revised and Enlarged Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
36, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)
NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Proprietress & Directress .....MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.
GRAND SUCCESS,
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 13TH DEC. 1887.
FOR THE LAST TIME.
Toole's Great Success: a New and Original Dramatic COMEDY, in 3 Acts, entitled,
"THE BUTLER"

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box to hold 4	Rs. 12	Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4	Pit Stalls	Rs. 2
Dress Circle, Front Row	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Re. 1
Back Seats	Annas 8.		

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soondy & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Overture at 9 p. m.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Registered Office of the Company has been REMOVED to No. 1, Forbes Street.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 15th December, 1887.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN APOTHECARY for DONGARGARH on Rs. 200 a month.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to Agent and Chief Engineer, Nagpur.

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Nagpur, 9th December 1887.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING Co., Ld.,
TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS for the sale of the Cotton Waste of the above Company for One Year from 1st January to 30th December 1888 will be received at the Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle up to 23rd instant.

A Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender.

B. & A. HORMARJEE.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE following gentleman has been duly nominated and seconded as a Candidate for election by Ratepayers as a Member of the Municipal Corporation at the election to be held on SATURDAY, the 17th December 1887.

Name of Candidate.	Nominated by	Seconded by
Dr. P. Peterson, M.A.	Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi. Mr. Rustomji D. Settna. Mr. Thomas Blaney.	Mr. Navroji Beramji Sinatock. Mr. Gunput Manickji Mr. Chabildass Lallubhoy.

F. L. CHARLES.
Ag: Munl. Comr. for the City of Bombay.
Munl. Comr's. Office, Bombay 12th December 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the supply up to 1,000 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber, for early delivery.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum per centage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specification of shipment, shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th December 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LAND AT BYCULLA.

TO BE LET, on fifty years' Lease, in convenient Plots, the FRONT COMPOUND of the Bombay Education Society's Press Property at the junction of Clare and Parel Roads and opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

MR. J. ROACH, Building Contractor, 83, Khetwady Back Road, is appointed to show the Plots and furnish particulars to the intending Lessees.

TENDERS, stating annual rent (per square yard) offered may be forwarded to the HONORARY SECRETARY at the Office of the Society, or to CAPTAIN WALSHE, Clare Road, Byculla.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS,

HAVE always on hand a large and varied stocks of Gem, Gold and Silver Jewellery; a collection of old and rare Indian Coins; fine Colombo Stone Brooches; Diamond and other Precious Stones Jewellery; Startout Gold Aiberts and Necklets; Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios, &c., &c., all the above suitable for 'Xmas and New Year's Presents. Jewellery made to order in any design and patterns. Outstation Orders promptly executed. Price Lists free.

ADDRESS:—
RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary.
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co, Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office,

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
'QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	„
'ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
'APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE HEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE BANGOON [illegible]

NOTICES.

A NINE DAYS' MISSION,

WILL BE PREACHED BY THE
REV. FATHER BLACK,
AT
S. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

SUNDAYS.

Holy Communion and Mission Sermon ..... 7-30 a. m.
Evensong, Mission Sermon and Instruction ..... 6 p. m.

WEEKDAYS.

Mission Address ..... 7 a. m.
Mission Sermon and Instruction ..... 8-30 p. m.

SUBJECTS OF THE EVENING SERMONS.

Saturday, December	10.	THE KINDNESS OF GOD.
Sunday, „	11.	THE SOUL AWAKENED.
Monday, „	12.	THE PENITENT.
Tuesday, „	13.	THE DEAD SOUL.
Wednesday, „	14.	DEATH.
Thursday, „	15.	JUDGMENT.
Friday, „	16.	THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
Saturday, „	17.	THE REFUSAL.
Sunday, „	18.	CONFESSION.
Monday „	19.	PERSEVERANCE.

The Missioner will be glad to see persons who wish for further instruction or advice, if they will make an appointment with him by letter, or he may be spoken with after any of the services, or between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p. m. or 4 and 6 p. m. in the Church daily throughout.

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE MISSION.

Come regularly to one or both sets of Services.
Induce others to do the same and pray for them.
Pray every night that what you hear may be blessed to your Soul.
If in darkness or difficulty, after prayer, ask advice.
Do not despair of getting good, even if it comes slowly.
The last large tram leaves Mazagon (Wari Bunder) at 10-10 p. m. Trams from Byculla up to p. m.

R. L. PAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda Nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 6th January 1888, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

The HIRDAS are on view at the Depot, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

C. GREATHEED,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Surul, 7th December, 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY WANTED.—Salary Rs. 500 per measem, rising by annual increments (for fully approved service) of Rs. 50 per measem to a maximum of Rs. 600 per measem. Applications, with COPY of testimonials, to be sent to

G. MANSON, Secretary.

7th December 1887.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Heatheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

M. de HALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.

For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... „ 2-12 „

F. FISCHER & CO.

HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET,

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.
STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of STATIONERY for Six Months, say, January to June 1888.

Forms of Tenders, Schedule A. and B., can be had on application to this Office, where samples of Shedule A. also can be seen. Each Schedule can be tendered for separately.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed Forms and superscribed "Tenders for Stationery" by 1-0 p.m. gunfire) on the 13th December 1887.

Delivery to be given free on trucks at Wari Bunder, Bombay.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent. on the total estimated amount of the Contract as security for the due fulfilment of the same.

The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Railway does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender..

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent,
H. H. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Rys., Co., Ld.
Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 10th December, 1887.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Trituratious, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 62,200,000
RESERVE FUND 2800000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

NOOR OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from direct to this bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	—
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 55 0	—
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABISTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	„	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ Rs. 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ —
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ —	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ —	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	—
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very Superior „	„ 26 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 42 0	—
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 —
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	—
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	„ 18 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	—
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	—
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	„ 37 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	
„ „ *	„ 22 8	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 19 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „	„ 5 0	—
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Grignolino	Rs. 15 0	—
Etna Rossa	„ 14 0	—
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15	—
Italian do.	„ 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 2½ to 3½ lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
„	1 do.	1 0
„	2 do.	1 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 1 8
Celery	—	„ 0 10
French Beans	—	„ 0 10
Young Peas	—	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	—	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	—	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	—	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	—	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	—	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	—	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	—	„ 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation or

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 3-30 p.m.
Hingolee Press Company, 4 p.m.
Polo, Maiden, 4-45 p.m,
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 5 p.m.
Departure of Lord and Lady Reay for Ahmedabad, 8-5 p.m.
Divine Service, St. Peter's, Mazagon, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Swordsman (s), from Zanzibar; Calder (s), Mauritius; Canara (s), Coast and Calcutta; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; Elektra (s), Trieste; and Preston (s), Middlesbro'.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pemba (s), for Gulf and Karachi; and Cholderton (s), Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Zambesi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day, the 13th instant.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 3rd instant shows a decrease of Rs. 39,587 in receipts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Manilla and Canara entered on the 10th and 12th respectively, and the s.s. Ross-Shire, Peshawur and Gem left the dock on the 10th.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes—Messrs. Savile (capt.), Dixon, Graham, Bevile, and Wingfield *vs.* White.—Major Rochfort (capt.), Messrs. Sladen, Fenton, and Warden. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Pruna, a Hindoo widow, living on the second floor of a house in Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police, that some person entered her room on Saturday night during her absence, and had stolen from her box sundry gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 370.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The branch shop of Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., in Shaik Memon Street, was broken into on Saturday night last. A hole was made with an augur through the back door of the premises and the inside lock wrenched off. The shop being entered, a drawer in the dispensary table was forced open, and Rs. 110 in cash abstracted.

ROBBING A PHOTOGRAPHER.—Shewshunker Narayen, a photographer, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of property, valued at Rs. 161-2, from the photographic studio, in the compound of the School of Art. The property stolen consists of one Rosse's lenses, two gold sovereigns, one half-sovereign piece, two two-shilling pieces, one silver medal and six penny pieces.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Inspector Dillon yesterday charged a Bania, named Jetha Ranchord, before Mr. Ryan, with theft, in three cases, of ornaments from children. The accused, it was stated, was in the habit of enticing children away and then depriving them of their ornaments, which he always sold. Being an old offender, Mr. Ryan committed the man to the Sessions.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Guider charged a cart-driver, named Bhookhund, with torturing his animal. The accused, it appeared, had rubbed powdered dry chillies into the eyes of his bullock, which had fallen down and refused to get up. Mr. Ryan imposed a fine of Rs. 2, the defendant having averred that the bullock was a new one and he did all he could to make it rise.

AN IMPUDENT LOAFER.—Mr. Ryan yesterday convicted an Eurasian, named Siddons, on a charge of criminal trespass and sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour. Siddons, it appeared, had just come out of jail where he had been for seven days, and procuring some liquor got intoxicated. He then tried to enter the room of a Bania woman in a house in Mandvie. An alarm being raised Siddons was arrested and given in charge of the police.

THE PLEADERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE HON. RAYMOND WEST.—We published a few days ago a resolution passed by the Pleaders' Association of Western India to be forwarded to the Hon. Raymond West on his elevation to the Executive Council of the Governor. The resolution was to be sent to Mr. West in a silver casket, with a suitable inscription, but he considers that, under an Act of Parliament, a casket of this kind could not be accepted by him. The proposed casket has therefore been dispensed with.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.—Chiarini's circus and menagerie arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the s. s. Canara from Colombo. The greater portion of the wild beasts, horses, ponies and the outfit of the establishment is already on the ground at the Esplanade. The most recent acquisition to the show is Harmston's Continental Circus, which has recently arrived from Europe. The Harmstons are famous as equestrians and gymnasts in the circus profession The company expect to open on Wednesday night.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5 o'clock :—

March	Gipsy Girl — Macdonald.
Selection	...Gustaves III — Aubar.
Valse	Tendresse — Waldteufel.
Song & Lied	Schubert's Adieu & Ohne-worte —
Gavotte	The First Kiss — Schubert.
Mazurka	Lalla Rookh — Ettling.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A LEOPARD IN SALSETTE.—A correspondent informs us that the inhabitants of Utan, Gorai and Dongri (in Salsette) are in very great bodily fear just now in consequence of the appearance of a leopard there. The brute the other day killed a cow, and at Gorai it put in its appearance in the vicinity of the Mondem hills, but the watchman drove it away. The other day a young man was driving on his way from Utan to Gorai, when he found his progress impeded by the animal. Frightened with the terrible aspect of the brute he left the car and cried out for help, but when the people came, the brute had disappeared. A search has been made for it, but its abode has not yet been discovered. Although it has not yet attacked a man, its ubiquity has filled the inhabitants with alarm. No organised action has yet been taken to extirminate the animal. Since writing this the writer hears that a calf belonging to Mr. Narayen Modolin was killed by the brute at Utan on Sunday.

PROPOSED EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT POONA.—The earnest advocates of Technical Education will be glad to learn that the Government of Bombay are reported to be seriously disposed to give the subject of their discussion a fair trial. It has been proposed, therefore, to sell to any one who would undertake to promote the good cause a portion of the land embraced within the area of the Varji Experimental Farm, Petha Bhadgaon, the Collector notifying for public information that there are three pieces of land available for the purpose and giving a description of their size and quality. Further information may be obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Poona, or the Superintendent of the above Farm, while intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers to the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, before the 15th proximo.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 12.

(Before the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

REVOCATION OF AN ORDER.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CAWNDAS NARRONDAS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Kanga, on behalf of Rambai, one of the widows of the deceased, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 1st September last, revoking an order previously made for the administration of the estate by the Administrator-General of Bombay.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, on behalf of the Administrator-General, said he had no objection to the rule being made absolute, but he must ask for his client's costs.

Mr. Lang, speaking *contra*, urged that the Administrator-General should recover his costs from the party who set him in motion in the first instance, Gosuldas Anundjee, who was a son of the deceased's sister.

Gosuldas Anundjee, who appeared in person, said he had no interest whatever in the estate, and that it was in the interest of the children that the motion was made. He added that he had incurred the costs of the motion, which he said he was entitled to recover out of the estate. But the fact was that the deceased's widows were quarrelling with each other, the properties were deteriorated, and the rents remained uncollected, which was his reason for making the motion. The deceased owned nine properties, but he had mentioned only eight in his will, which showed that the deceased had not properly read the will.

Mr. Lang contended that as Gosuldas was in no way to be benefited by the will of the deceased, he had no business to interfere in the matter.

His Lordship was of opinion that as Gosuldas brought on the motion for the benefit of the estate, he as well as the Administrator-General was entitled to his costs out of the estate. The rule was made absolute; and the costs of all parties were ordered to be paid out of the estate.

A JUDGMENT OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT REVERSED.

AT the Appeal Court last week, the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Scott heard an appeal in the case of Ooma Dulla and others *vs.* Parashram Wittoba Thakore from a judgment given by Mr. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, in favour of the plaintiffs. The application was made by the defendant under section 38 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act 15 of 1882, and was for a re-trial of the case. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, appeared for the petitioner. The plaintiffs sued the petitioner to recover the sum of Rs. 1,800, the principal and interest due on a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 alleged to have been passed by the defendant (petitioner) to the plaintiffs on the 13th April 1886. At the hearing of the suit before Mr. Spencer on the 5th October last, the defendant denied that the promissory note sued upon was ever passed to the plaintiffs, or that any consideration was advanced upon its execution. It was urged on behalf of the defendant that the paper sued upon was signed in blank by him and was given to the Marwaree firm of Vunna Kewda and Company, whose claims were wholly settled by defendant on the 11th January last for Rs 2,625 through the intervention of Dr. Vithaldas Pandurang and a broker named Kessowjee Bhugwan, and that the settlement included the note sued upon. Mr. Spencer, however, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,800 with costs, certifying Rs. 51 for professional costs, making the decree payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 100. It was argued before their Lordships on behalf of the defendant that Mr. Spencer was wrong in holding that the note sued upon was passed to the plaintiffs, or that any consideration had passed from them to him; that the Judge ought to have held upon the evidence tendered by the defendant that the note was passed in blank to the firm of Vunna Kewda and Company, and that it was included in the settlement of all their claims effected on the 11th January 1887; that he was wrong in awarding the full amount of the claim notwithstanding the admission of the plaintiffs that Rs. 795 only were advanced to the defendant, and that Rs. 200 were added for premium. There had been an alleged miscarriage and failure of justice in the case, and the defendant therefore prayed that an order may be made for a re-hearing of the case by the High Court. Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of Mr. Rivett-Carnac and the cases in point cited by him, directed that the case be re-heard in the High Court before the Acting Chief Justice on the 16th January next.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BRITISH EXPENDITURE IN THE NATIVE STATES.

THERE is one question in regard to the Native States in which the British taxpayer is vitally interested, namely, the question of curtailing the expenditure of his money in Native States. Large sums of money are expended from the British Indian Treasury to maintain what is called Political Officers. In days gone by, these officials might have been necessary to watch over the Native States which were powerful rivals to the East Indian Company's Government. But that ground certainly no longer exists, and the Congress as the representative of the British tax-payers, should raise its voice in doing away with this gigantic source of useless extravagance.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

The *Dinbundhu* says :—As if the fallen sisterhood of the Hindu Community have not enough of infamy heaped upon them by Hindu Society, which by its stern rules of caste refuses to save them as such women among the Christian and Mahomedan Communities often are saved, these poor creatures,—many of whom be it remembered are born and bred up in the vile profession and are not victims of their own choice,—nay, in which profession forming as it does an institution in this country, there are good and chaste women who but for the absence of the conventional form of marriage which is denied them would be all that respectable married women should be, these poor creatures, we say, after placarded as "Prostitutes," in the galleries of theatres managed by Hindus. The handbills invariably announce "seats reserved for prostitutes" and "seats reserved for ladies"—the charge for the former being as a rule higher than those for the latter. Why is this? Is it done to bring together in the spotted gallery the worst of the lot who are only too glad to advertise themselves? Is it to provide a supplemental scene for the benefit of the most vitiated of the male spectators? Is it to show the virtuous female spectators a sight that must bring blush to their cheeks? or, finally is it to shut off completely those women who although classed by Hindu Society among the frail sisterhood, yet have not lost the modesty of their sex to appear publicly in the box with the brand of infamy on their forehead?

RUSSIAN PICTURES OF RUSSIAN RULE.

M. Nicholos Notovich paints the Russians in glowing colors. He probably believes that the Indians will be carried away by such things. We are too shrewd to be tempted by pictures like these. The Russians may treat their subjects kindly just as we do our pet animals. They may allow Mahomedans to practise their religion, nay build for them mosques. But for all that is the treatment consciously liberal as that of sentient beings. Are they allowed, nay given assistance to educate themselves as we have? Are the doors of learning opened wide to them? In one respect, we grant, the Russians treat their native subjects better; they allow them to rise in their service to high posts. But taken all in all, the natives of India have no desire to wish for another master. The British Government is bound by its liberal traditions, and we hope to gain all that we desire, by constitutional means. Indeed we have no thought of changing masters we assure M Notovich.—*Mahratta.*

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum Street, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution passed on the 21st November. Mr. Vundrawundas Purshotumdas presided. The special resolution provided that the capital of the company be twelve lakhs of rupees divided into 800 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and 800 half-shares of Rs. 500 each. After passing another resolution to the effect that the 800 half-shares of Rs. 500 each shall be under the control of the directors for allotment or disposal under such terms and conditions as they may think fit, the meeting resolved itself into another extraordinary general meeting and passed other special resolutions, making certain alterations in the articles of association of the company, which will be confirmed hereafter. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE INDIAN FLOUR MILL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company, advertised to be held on the mill premises at Chikulwady, Tardeo, yesterday afternoon, was adjourned to Monday, the 19th instant, for want of a quorum.

THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

THE Bengal pilots seem to be almost worse off than the Bombay pilots. A pamphlet which was recently published deals very fully with the whole organisation of the Bengal Pilot Service, and suggests various remedies which would serve to make it more efficient, at the same time lightening the heavy dues which are charged upon shipping and improving the prospects of the pilots themselves. It is therein alleged that with the exception of the branch pilots, at the head of the service, who enjoy very large incomes, every man is discontented with his lot. This mainly arises from the fact that there are three classes of pilots who come under different rules of pay and leave : (i) the "old covenanted," several of whom joined in the Company's days; (ii) the licensed pilots who began to appear on the scene in 1854; and (iii) the "new covenanted," who are recruited under rules made so late as 1887. The first of these classes gave up fixed monthly salaries for what they considered a fixed percentage : that percentage has since been reduced by 15 per cent. and no compensation has been given. This does not materially affect the men who get the cream of the pilotage as branch pilots, for they make a very handsome income even under the new conditions; but the next lower grade (master pilots) suffer severely, Class (ii), the licensed pilots, also feel this reduction, more particularly as under the terms of their agreement they have no privilege of sick or leave allowances, though they have really to subscribe indirectly to such allowances made to the new covenanted pilots. Thus licensed pilots of 30 years' service, if in need of leave, must take it without pay; whereas the younger men are entitled to a month's leave on full pay every year and a year's furlough on half pay after ten years' service. But if members of classes (i) and (ii) have cause of complaint, what shall be said of class (iii), the covenanted juniors who have engaged themselves under the rules of 1877? They are indeed in bad case. The Government in a memorandum sent to the training ships at home state as an inducement to young men to join the Bengal Pilot Service that the average earnings (50 per cent. of the dues paid by vessels under pilotage) are for a mate pilot "about Rs. 450 per month." No guarantee is given that any pilot will actually earn this sum; but, under the leave rules, a mate pilot on full pay gets Rs. 450 per month and half this sum when on furlough. In practice it is found that the unlucky mate pilots do not earn sufficient even to support themselves : in only too many cases they cannot even get Rs. 100 per month. Sometimes it is about half this sum.

BENGAL.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.—At the next meeting of the Senate, Mr. W. T. Webb will move the following motion :—That in consequence of its having come to the knowledge of the Senate at its last meeting, after its reception of the report of the Entrance Examination Committee, that the names of two, at least, of the members of that Committee were appended to that report without their sanction or authority—the said report be referred back to the Committee for circulation among its members, in order that the Senate may be informed exactly how far the report represents the opinions of the individual members of the Committee.

THE SONE CANALS INQUIRY.—The Irrigation Commission has taken further evidence at Arrah and Dumroan. A zemindar, named Laloo Ram Panday, enumerated 18 distinct forms of oppression and extortion practised by subordinate officers of the Canal Department. The sending of orders written in English to ignorant ryots forms a great source of complaint. According to the *Indian Daily News* this witness's evidence was of a highly sensational kind. He even went so far as to accuse tehsildars and circle officers of forging receipts, issuing duplicate receipts and so forth. When the ryots did not pay the balances due the sums originally paid were confiscated. Circle officers used actual violence when dealing with defaulting ryots. The latter were tortured, their houses looted, their goods and chattels, cattle and implements seized if they did not satisfy the demands made. The rural police were used for this work. If these statements are not exaggerated, it would seem as if something like a reign of terror had been established. The Commission left Dumraon on Wednesday for Noanuggur.—*Pioneer.*

THE BENGAL MAHOMEDANS.—At a recent meeting of the Hughli National Mahomedan Association it was stated that the Committee agreed with the proposals of the Bombay Government regarding Rukhmabai's case. The Committee in their report sincerely regret to state that the feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans are not what they ought to be, and suggest that the leaders of both communities should consider what steps it is desirable to take for mutual satisfaction in future in accordance with the wishes of their august rulers. The Committee record with deep regret the death of the King of Oudh. In him, it is said, India has historically lost her last Mahomedan king. Whatever his shortcomings in the administration of his kingdom, he was truly loved by his subjects—Hindu and Mahomedan—and deeply respected by all who came in contact with him.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL ABKARI.—A Calcutta paper says :—"As a check on one of the evils which were apprehended from the sanctioning of outstills in Bengal, a zone was fixed last year round the area of each Sudder distillery, within which outstills are not permitted to be opened nor outstill liquor to be brought. Outstill liquor is now liable to be confiscated anywhere within the zone, before it reaches the crowded distillery area, where the difficulty of detecting it becomes great. A yet more important step has been to put a limit on the number and size of the fermenting vessels allowed to the outstills bordering on the zones, according to the amount of the local demand, and thus to render it more or less impossible to make surplus liquor for smuggling into the zones. A measure has also been taken to raise the selling price, by fixing the upset price of oustills at auctions at half the gross monthly profits. Finally, the sale of outstill liquor to children under twelve years of age has been absolutely prohibited under penalty of fine and forfeiture of license. In order to insure the thorough working of these changes, an increase of establishment has been sanctioned, and great care has been taken to place competent officers in charge of the duties."

ALLEGED SACRILEGE IN JAMALPUR.—We have received a batch of papers from Jamalpur on the subject of the alleged sacrilege, of which a good deal was heard some time ago. It will be remembered that then then District Magistrate of Maimensing and the Sub-Divisional Officer of Jamalpur, a native officer, were taxed with having outraged the religious feelings of the people by causing the removal of an image of Kali from the ground where the Kali Puja had been observed. Already it has been shown beyond a doubt that the accusation was groundless. Images of the goddess are of two kinds, Barori Kali and Stapit Kali, the former being of a temporary character, invested with divinity for special occasions, while the latter alone is of an abiding sanctity. The image in question was of the former kind, so that the ground was cut from under the feet of those who raised the accusation. There can be no doubt, indeed, that the outcry was as silly as it was malicious. Naturally enough the case has excited much interest in the locality, and we now learn, on the authority of a Hindu body, the Sherpar Landholders' Association, that the story has been grossly misrepresented in certain quarters, and that the probability of mischief is not yet entirely defeated. The Sherpur landholders also affirm that the whole affair was got up by a set of men who were interested in spoiling the reputation of the old Kali Puja in order that they might establish another under their own control. When it is considered that to "run" a successful Mela is to make a small fortune, it will be seen that there may be something in the suggestion of a petty intrigue.—*Englishman.*

THE CHARGES AGAINST SOLICITORS.—At the Calcutta Appellate Court, on Friday, the hearing of the charges against two local solicitors, Mr. C. F. Pittar and Mr. C. N. Manuel, was resumed before the Hon. Justices Wilson, Pigot and Trevelyan. The enquiry was into their conduct, with reference to certain transactions in the case of Soshee Bushun Banerjee *vs.* Shewbux Bogla.

Mr. Sale, on behalf of Mr. Pittar, said that, before reading his client's affidavits, there were two matters he would like to mention to the Court. On Thursday, leave had been given to put in affidavits relating to certain matters referred to in Mr. Manuel's affidavit, which related to occasions on which Mr. Pittar was said to have been present. Mr. Sale stated that he had not had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Manuel, but he had since discovered that there were two paragraphs which it was necessary to contradict. He had asked his client to have separate affidavits, and he proposed, if these documents were ready by one o'clock, to put them in, with the permission of the Court. In consequence of certain observations, which had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, he thought it was necessary to tender these affidavits from Mr. Pittar, explaining how it was that no entries appeared in his books of the amounts in question. These being "cash transactions," according to the usual method of procedure adopted by Mr. Pittar, they were not entered in any of his books. Mr. Sale next made a few observations of a general character.

Mr. Justice Wilson : I think it is only right to tell you that in our minds the weight of the case presses on Mr. Pittar as at present advised. He was the attorney for the mortgagor in this transaction, and he allowed his client to pay over the mortgage money. In the course of the transaction, he distinctly gave his client to understand that he had properly examined and proved the title of the property, where as in reality he had done nothing of that sort. Secondly, the circumstances are such as give rise to a well grounded suspicion that, though Mr. Pitter must have been aware that there were, or must be, doubts as to the identity of the mortgagee, he gave no advice to his client, and the question arises how far Mr. Pittar was acting in full good faith towards his client.

Mr. Sale said he was obliged to his Lordship for mentioning this point, and was bound to say he thought it would be one of the points raised; but he hoped he would be able to satisfactorily establish the good faith of Mr. Pittar, by showing the Court that his client fully believed Mr. Manuel was not identifying merely in the identification of Doorga Churn Chatterjee, but that Manuel was, as he said he was, personally acquainted with Soshee Bushun Bannerjee, and he presumed that if he succeeded in satisfying their Lordships on these points, their Lordships would not exercise the powers with which they were vested under the Summary Jurisdiction; but on this matter the learned Counsel would address the Court finally when he had dealt with the evidence in the case.

After Mr. Sale had next read the affidavits, the further hearing was adjourned.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE MADURANTAKUM CASE.—Last July Mr. Krishnama Chariyar, a wealthy Mirasidar of the Chingleput District, sought to recover from Mr. S. Rhenius Pillay, the Tahsildar of the Madurantakum Taluq, in that District, the sum of Rs. 1,000, with interest thereon at 4 per cent. per annum, being the amount alleged to have been given by way of a loan by the plaintiff to the defendant. The case caused a considerable amount of excitement at the time. It was heard before Mr. C. Suri Aiyar, the District Munsiff, and judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, the Munsiff holding that the fact of the loan having been made had been clearly established. Against that decree the Tahsildar (defendant) preferred an appeal to the District Court, and the appeal came on for hearing on the 23rd ultimo before Mr. McCarthy, C.S., the District Judge. In the Lower Court Mr. Norton, instructed by Messrs. Krishnama Chariar and Chakarapany Iyengar, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ramanuja Chariar, Vakil, for the defendant; but in the District Court the appellant (Tahsildar) was represented by Mr. Norton, instructed by Mr. Ramanuja Chariar, while Mr. Nelson, instructed by Messrs. Krishnama Chariar and Chakarapany Iyengar appeared on behalf of the respondent (plaintiff). On the 26th idem the hearing of the case was resumed, and it was decided by a judgment in favour of the Tahsildar with costs.

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FEMALE MEDICAL AID FOR HYDERABAD (SIND.)

IT is with a feeling of great pleasure that we have heard of the wise and patriotic resolution of the Hyderabad Municipality to send for Dr. Ellaby from Bombay. The corporators of Hyderabad have by this act proved their sympathy for the suffering female population of their town, and they fully deserve the eulogy which Lady Dufferin has pronounced upon their zeal and humanity. If Hyderabad is generally speaking slow in undertaking great movements of public usefulness, it has, at least, in the present case, strongly demonstrated its ability to rise superior to sister towns on certain occasions. Many large towns of India do not possess a lady doctor, and yet Hyderabad far smaller in are a and importance than any of them, will, within a measurable distance of time, possess a lady physician, who will be a ministering angel to about one half of its population. Of course such a fact is very creditable to the old capital of Sind, and speaks volumes for the public-spirited and generous hearted conduct of her sons. The usually phlegmatic Hyderabadis have stolen a march upon the Karachites, and it now behoves them to extend and develop the latest manifestation of their spirit and genuine fatherly interest in the welfare and prosperity of their town. It is well for them to have sent for an accomplish and efficient lady doctor, but their earnest good wishes for the happiness of Hyderabad womankind will only be said to have been fully and faithfully carried into practical effect, when arrangements for a training class for nurses and a hospital for women containing obstetric wards are completed.

A great part of the mortality of the Sind women may be attributed chiefly to the absence or clumsiness of help rendered in parturition cases. The primitive custom of employing untrained and unskilful midwives obtains largely in our province, and to it may be traced the cause of many a babe closing its existence before commencing it, and many a tender girl laying down her life while still thirsting to taste the first fruits of maternal affection. Another fruitful source of mortality among the females of Sind and India generally, is the secrecy observed by native females about their diseases. In the incipient stage, diseases are never made known by them to their husbands, relations or medical advisers, even if they are of a very simple character, and are such as when described would not offend the most delicately refined taste, and it is only when a malady assumes a dangerous form that it is revealed. In several cases neglect of this kind often proves dangerous, and destroys the life of many a young woman, whose presence was sunshine and golden hope in her household.

With Dr. Ellaby in Hyderabad all this calamity, will, it is hoped, be averted and many a precious life timely spared to carry on the softening and humanizing work which women by her nature is eminently fitted to do. Such bright visions, however, of the future prosperity of the Hyderabad female world are very speedily conceived, but they take very long to be realised. The Hyderabad Municipality must not therefore consider, that having provided a lady docter for Hyderabad their work is ended in that direction. In fact it is only just begun. It is true that there is going to be a lady docter but that is not enough. To enable her to carry on her functions well we must give her many necessary things, and foremost among these necessities is a hospital. The Hyderabad Municipality must therefore built her a hospital with lying-in wards. In labor cases especially a personal examination of the patient becomes necessary, and the examination has often to be almost daily and generally to be very protracted. It would therefore be hard for Dr. Ellaby, in cases of this kind, to visit regularly every patient female sufferer in her house, and remain closeted with her for a long while; with lying-in wards this difficulty will be greatly obviated. The poorer classes of people will take advantage of such, a an sylum, and will pass the critical period of childbirth with ease in these wards, under the constant and direct supervision of the medical attendant.

Besides this advantage there are the sanitary advantages of pure air and cleaniness in a public institution like a hospital, which cannot be enjoyed by the poor in their narrow and unhealthy houses. The richer classes of people who do not labour under the disadvantage of unhealthy dwellings and can remunerate Dr. Ellaby for her services may receive visits from her in their houses. Of course Dr. Ellaby has stipulated to take no fees, unless voluntarily offered. for her visits from the poor as well as the rich, and to lend her services to the poor and the rich alike gratuitously, so that the poor can call in her help without paying for it, still we think that an institution like the one advocated by us will be of mutual benefit to Dr. Ellaby and the poorer portion of the Hyderabad population, and will be a source of great blessing to them.—*Sind Times.*

DARING ESCAPE FROM GAOL.

A FEW weeks ago the Australian papers announced the capture of Thomas Hughes, one of the most notorious bushrangers in Western Australia. A despatch from Perth now announces that Hughes and two other criminals have escaped from the jail at Fremantle where they were confined. It appears that Hughes who had been condemned to death at the recent Criminal sittings of the Supreme Court and subsequently reprieved, together with another prisoner named Jarvis attacked and disarmed the guard and escaped. A correspondent gives the following particulars of the escape :—

Prisoners were working in the yard of the Fremantle prison, and Jarvis seized the sentry, whilst Hughes knocked him down and secured his rifle and ammunition. A warder rushed to the assistance of the sentry, but was overpowered, and both were covered by the rifles in the convicts' hands, and taken to a closet and locked in. The convicts by threats induced the prisoners to place a plank against the wall. Jarvis went over. Hughes following, when a prisoner attempted to pull away the plank. Hughes fired at him, but missed. Both men got into the bush, and it is supposed joined Thompson, who was a life sentence prisoner. A large body of police are tracking the escapees, and desperate fighting is expected. There is great excitement amongst the residents of the outlying suburbs.

Telegraphing later, the same correspondent says :—

After the prisoners had overpowered the sentry and warders, Hughes, standing at the foot of the plank with his gun levelled, told Jarvis to scale the wall, and Jarvis did so. Hughes was following when Prisoner Green tried to pull the plank away. Hughes said, "Do that again and I'll shoot you." Green did it a second time, and Hughes turned and fired the shot striking the plank near Green's body. Hughes then got over the wall. Going to a cottage near at hand Hughes demanded a loaf and got it. The pair then made into the bush. For a time they were followed by an armed warder, but escaped into the dense bush. Police parties were tracking all day, but up to a late hour they had not come up to them. It is believed that Hughes and Jarvis will join Thomson, who is the most desperate criminal ever landed in Western Australia. Hughes's confederates, it is expected, will, as on the last occasion, supply him with rations, firearms and ammunition.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON "HIGH ART."

I CONFESS that, for my part, I never have understood the meaning of high art in its dignified aspects. I never, in the course of my existence, came across one of its votaries—painter, sculptor, author, or architect—who was ready to sacrifice one farthing of his own on its shrine. I once was the owner of a theatre, and I was perpetually at war with authors and actors who wanted me to ruin myself on the altar of high art. But I soon discovered that this was a term which they used for their own fads. Once I produced a play by Charles Reade. It was a failure, and on the first night I was sitting with him in a box. "They seem to be hissing, Mr. Reade," I said. "What of that?" he replied. "If you want to please such a public as this you should not come to me for a play." Another time I produced a piece of Tom Taylor's, called *Joan of Arc*, in which Mrs. Rousby was Joan. It was to commence at seven o'clock, for it was a very lengthy performance. On the curtain going up there was an invisible chorus. I found that the salaries of the singers would be about £15 per week. I pointed out to Mr. Taylor that this £15 would be wasted. He was indignant at my base, mercenary view of a beautiful artistic effect. But I stood firm, and finally he said that, rather than sacrifice the effect he would pay for it himself. To this, naturally, I had no objection, but after the first week, and one payment by him of £15, the chorus disappeared. Joan, in this play, was finally taken up to heaven, and received by angels. I insisted on first burning her. "I never," said Mr Taylor, "will allow my drama to be thus degraded." "Well," I said, "I have spent several thousand pounds on the scenery and dresses of this play, and I don't want to lose my money, so I must burn Mrs. Rousby." "I won't write a word of the dialogue," he said. "I don't want any dialogue," I replied. "Joan shall be bound to the stake, her arms above her head, fagots at her feet, and she shall be enveloped in chemical flames; there shall be a crowd, and it shall groan and moan." In vain he protested. Mrs. Rousby was nightly burned before her journey heavenward. I don't know whether it was artistic, but it was so effective and realistic that half London (to my profit) came to see it.—*Truth.*

THE LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

ONE of the most determined and exciting prize-fights ever fought in America came off at an early hour on November 16, near Westerly, in Rhode Island. The combatants were Jack M'Auliffe, the American light-weight champion, and Jim Carney, of Birmingham, light-weight champion of England, and the issue involved was the light-weight championship of the world and a sum of 5,000dols. The encounter was, therefore, of the very first rank, and as both men were well known and had considerable international reputation, their meeting was looked forward to with the greatest interest, and enormous sums were wagered upon the result. Carney, although a foreigner, was the favourite with the betting fraternity, but in the opinion of pugilistic experts there was not much to choose between the two men. The date and place of the fight was kept secret up to the very last moment, and then it was, by arrangement, communicated only to a very limited number of the friends of the combatants and a few trusted newspaper men. A select few assembled in a commodious stable near Westerly at the uncanny hour of one o'clock in the morning, and the principals also arrived prompt to time. The appearance of both gave satisfaction to their backers, for they were palpably in good condition. To the ultra-experienced eye, however, Carney seemed to be a little stale, and it was the subject of remark as he stripped in the gloomy stable that he was not in such good trim as when he met Mitchell, of Philadelphia. There was a difference of only a couple of pounds in the men's weights, Carney scaling 129lb., and M'Auliffe's register pointing to 131lb. M'Auliffe won the toss, and both men took up their position looking comfortable and confident. In fact, Carney took good care to let his backers know how he regarded the prospects of the fight by crossing over to M'Auliffe's corner, and loudly proclaiming his willingness to bet dols. 500 to dols. 250 that he would win. The gauntlet thus jauntily thrown down by the Birmingham man was promptly picked up by one of M'Auliffe's friends, and then business commenced in earnest.

In the first round Carney lost no time in landing on M'Auliffe's forehead. M'Auliffe forcing the fighting, soon made things exceedingly warm for his opponent: for before they returned to their corners Carney had been knocked down fairly and squarely no fewer than three times in succession.

The second round was comparatively without incident. M'Auliffe, while being attended to by his seconds, held a whispered consultation with his backers, in the course of which he was instructed to change his tactics. What his new plan of campaign was to be was soon shown. He stopped in his own corner and endeavoured to wear out his eager opponent, but with little success.

The third round was lively and exciting, and there was some severe fighting at the closest of quarters. The men grabbed each other and fought fiercely. Carney however, had decidedly the best of it, and punished M'Auliffe, so severely that the backers of the American champion became alarmed and excited. Over and over again, when Carney reached a tender spot, there were loud cries of "Foul!" but in no instance was the absurd objection allowed by the referee.

In the fourth round there was a good deal more pedestrianism than pugilism. At any rate all that Carney did was to chase M'Auliffe around the ring, and all that M'Auliffe seemed anxious to do was to keep his opponent on the trot.

In the fifth round the fare was more satisfying. Carney rather lost his temper. The men stood up to each other for a little while, and there were several sharp exchanges. Of the two M'Auliffe for the moment proved himself to be the stronger, but he soon resumed his old tactics, causing Carney to call out, "Come now, why won't you let us fight a round or so." M'Auliffe laughed, and blandly remarked, "I'll give you enough, Carney."

There was nothing worth speaking of in the sixth round, but in the seventh there was some warm work. Carney, evidently determined to force matters, drove M'Auliffe to his own corner, and then with a tremendous blow knocked him right through the ropes. M'Auliffe however, quickly pulled himself together, and went for Carney, whom he fought and drove right across the ring in a manner which aroused much enthusiasm.

Several rounds followed with nothing of importance to note, and interest began to flag. But in the eleventh round M'Auliffe gained first blood. After this came another wearisome interval of sparring, and dodging, and trotting. But in the sixteenth round Carney got a good chance and promptly utilised it by knocking his man down. This warmed up both men, and they went to work in the seventeenth round in rare fashion. Again and again the men fought desperately, and the stable was filled with the hoarse and excited shouts of the select assembly. Carney exclaimed, "You are fighting a round at last," whereat his backers roared delightedly. M'Auliffe still dodged almost every blow, and compelled Carney to do an amount of exercise which caused the latter to lose his temper, and the Englishman's second had hard work to restrain him from acting in a manner which would inevitably have given the American the fight on a foul. M'Auliffe and his friends had no intention of doing anything to allay Carney's irritation, for in the nineteenth round they deliberately endeavoured to win on a foul. M'Auliffe grasped Carney's legs and almost immediately called out that he had been bitten in the shoulder. No attention being paid to his complaint at the time, his seconds, before the next round began, called upon the referee to come and see the teeth marks. The referee, however, ordered the fight to proceed.

In the twenty-seventh round M'Auliffe delivered a terrific blow on Carney's forehead. M'Auliffe, however, took his punishment gamely. M'Auliffe in the next few rounds kept close to the sides and corners of the ring, and Carney, fearing that some trick was being prepared for him, kept to the centre. Carney now appeared rather blown, and M'Auliffe was ordered to force the fighting from the thirtieth to the thirty-fourth round, and had the best of it at this short stage of the game. Up to the thirty-ninth round matters did not change much, M'Auliffe displaying his ability chiefly by the clever manner in which he kept on dropping down in order to avoid punishment. Carney, however, got home heavily on the face and neck.

From round forty-two to forty-six there was occasionally some good fighting, of which the men had about an equal share.

Then came a long interval of little consequence until round sixty-seven, when, after a smartish set-to, both men fell to the ground from weakness.

Both men came up to time, however, and in the ensuing round there was another claim of foul from M'Auliffe's friends. The M'Auliffe party invaded the ring, shouting "foul," and it looked as though there was going to be a general fight. The referee ordered the fight to proceed.

There was another row in the next round, when M'Auliffe's party claimed a foul, and the ring was again invaded by a furious mob. Once more the referee decided against the American, and ordered the fight to be proceeded with.

Both men were now much the worse for their exertions, especially the American, whose friends had, indeed, been very anxious for some time. Their anxiety was not lessened by the manner in which rounds seventy to seventy-three were fought, which were all in Carney's favour. Despite M'Auliffe's desperate efforts to keep away from his opponent Carney chased him round and round the ring, and repeatedly knocked him down.

It was evident that the crisis was at hand. M'Auliffe, as usual, retreated

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

As usual, on Saturday, the financial quotations wired from London by Reuter that evening show no change in any item. The Wheat and Mincing Lane markets also were unaltered, the only fresh particulars from the latter being the week's import of Linseed which, at 38,000 quarters, was 3,000 quarters more than for the previous week.

Our fresh news regarding Cotton is from Liverpool under this morning's date, when the market opened steady; probable sales 10,000 bales; imports 14,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,63,216
Do. Branches	Dec.	,,	80,207
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	27,04,147
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	443
Loans	Dec.	,,	1,16,657
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	6,43,342
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	2,47,161
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	31,20,668

The decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance of some 31¼ lakhs has been mainly owing to the withdrawal of private deposits to the extent of 27 lakhs; and though there has been a slight falling-off in loans, Discounts have increased by nearly 6½ lakhs so that the net increase in trade requirements has been over 32¼ lakhs. The picking of the two earliest growths of Cotton is pretty general, and as the bulk of the Bengal Crop is now financed for from this side of India, and the two growths are coming to market simultaneously, an increased demand for money may well be looked for, although the quiet state of trade generally is against any probability of its becoming dear at present.

COTTON.—We have had another very quiet day in this staple, and except for Bengal, of which they are still buyers at a rupee or so under Saturday's rates, exporting firms are not in the market. Nor do native dealers evince any anxiety to engage in fresh transactions, their attitude being rather that of waiting for some fresh guidance from the governing markets, and meantime they are pretty steady at Saturday's quotations all round. European buyers have been offering Rs. 173 for "Fine" Bengal for February delivery, but sellers have been stiff at a rupee more; and the only transactions reported are 500 bales of "Good" Broach for March delivery, at Rs. 232½, and 300 bales of Old Dollerah, Bombay pressed, at Rs. 196 to Rs. 198 per candy. We believe that 200 bales of ready Ginned-Jalgaum of Good quality changed hands on the "Green," but the rate has not transferred.

WHEAT is quiet and weak. A little is still doing in Ek-Dani of the first quality at Rs. 4-8-6, and in the second at a anna less; but for the New Crop half-an-anna reduction is named, say, Rs. 4-6-0 for "Fine" Pessy; Rs. 4-5-0 for Pessy, 85 per cent, Rs. 4-4-0 for Delhi No. 1; and Rs. 4-1-0 for Red Delhi, for April-May delivery, but we hear of no contracts being made at these rates.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm, both for old and new. The former is quoted at Rs. 6-2-0 to Rs. 6-3-6, and the latter, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 5-14-0 to Rs. 6-2-0. At the last named rate, which is for Brown bold Seed, there are some native buyers in the market, and some contracts have been reported Rapeseed is dull, and quotations for old and new Seed are half-an-anna lower all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,089	bales.
Wheat	14,458	cwt.
Linseed	6,354	,,
Rapeseed	1,098	,,
Gingelly	7,685	,,

FREIGHTS.—The tone of the market has been rather dull to-day, but we quote rates the same as on Saturday. A steamer is reported to have been chartered to arrive at 18s. 9d. per ton for U. K. or Continent, next month's loading.

EXCHANGE.—A firmer feeling, strengthened by the considerable decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, and by news from Calcutta, has been apparent in this market to-day, and we close steady at an advance of 1-32d. both in Bank Paper and 3 months' sight Credits, on Saturday afternoon's quotations. Few Bills, however, have been offering, and there has been little doing on any line Bank demand for January is quoted at 1s. 4 31-32d and for March at 1s. 5d., and for ready we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5¼ d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	180½ to 181	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull and a further decline of ¼ per cent. has been established in four per cents, which are quoted this evening at 98⅝ for Cash, and 98 1-16d. for the January account. 4½ per cents. are neglected again and are quoted nominally at 102½d.

SHARES continue without animation in any class, and in Mill scrip the feeling to-day has generally been rather weak, but little has been done to test the market, and quotations show but little change. Colaba Land and Mill Shares are Rs. 5 down; Jevraz Balloo have declined Rs. 2. Mofussil Press Shares are Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay-Burma Shares are Rs. 25 down for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the second. The lower quotation of Bank of Bombay Shares brought out buyers, and the rate has further advanced Rs. 3¾, making it stand at Rs. 793¾ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th Dec. as compared with the statement of the 3rd Dec.:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 3. Rs.	Dec. 10. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,42,473	53,05,689
do. at Branches	13,65,960	12,85,773
Other Deposits	3,50,07,979	3,23,03,832
Post Bills	18,525	17,535
Cash Credits undrawn	14,20,575	14,67,656
	5,53,55,532	5,28,80,485
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	45,57,310	45,66,867
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	38,26,880	35,95,663
oans, on Security of do.	33,73,136	32,56,479
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,995	3,922
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,85,95,995	1,95,38,947
Stamps	21,135	24,266
Dead Stock Rs. 5,86,170		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,86,000	3,01,170	3,01,170
Bullion	1,27,900	5,25,164
Cash Balances with Correspondents	13,05,328	10,58,167
Cash and Currency Notes	2,31,40,508	2,05,15,840
	5,53,55,532	5,28,80,485

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th Dec. as compared with the statement of the 22nd Nov.:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 22. Rs.	A.	P.	Dec. 6. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,52,759	15	0	48,52,759	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,49,68,123	8	6	1,55,74,398	14	0
Other Deposits	4,31,52,476	4	3	4,15,71,826	9	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,44,191	13	11	4,53,497	15	9
Sundries	17,21,272	3	1	17,61,908	14	11
Rs.	8,53,38,824	1	9	8,42,17,382	5	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	93,91,077	14	6	1,84,25,446	5	0
Other authorized Invtmts	58,57,597	13	4	56,97,095	3	4
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	66,66,199	15	0	68,43,261	11	5
Credits on do.	73,36,472	13	9	73,21,982	8	9
Bills discounted	1,67,58,615	6	11	1,79,68,711	2	9
Balances with other Banks	4,60,258	14	3	8,41,399	10	7
Bullion	1,276	4	8	582	9	6
Dead Stock	11,18,823	0	1	11,19,115	4	10
Stamps	9,938	2	0	10,725	3	0
Sundries	5,36,903	14	5	3,07,234	1	9
Cash at Head Office	1,50,96,720	14	10	1,22,94,822	6	2
Do. at Branches	2,18,25,207	0	8	2,08,86,289	1	8
Rs.	8,53,38,824	1	9	8,42,17,382	5	3

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY, accompanied by the PRIVATE SECRETARY and A.-D.-C., in waiting, will LEAVE BOMBAY, for AHMEDABAD, by the 8-35 p.m. train from Grant Road Station on TUESDAY, 13th instant. LADY REAY will RETURN to BOMBAY on 28th idem and HIS EXCELLENCY on 1st January, 1888. Telegrams, letter, &c., for delivery to Their Excellencies and party during their absence from Bombay, should be addressed "HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post-town.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 2nd December 1887.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

CANDY—November 30, in the Red Sea, Arthur Courtney, loved child of E. T. Candy, Civil Service, aged 2 years and 2½ months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MAJOR—December 11, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, the wife of C. E. Major, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

CHRISTISON—December 3, at Tukvar, Darjeeling, the wife of Geo. W. Christison, of a daughter, (still-born.)

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1887.

THE Senate of the University of Bombay will meet on Saturday to consider the draft of a Bill for consolidating and amending the Acts governing the University which was prepared a few months since by the Vice-Chancellor. The Bill has had due publicity given it, and when it goes before the Legislative Council it will be as a measure that has been sufficiently brought within the cognizance and the discussion of the class affected by its provisions. Its chief purpose is to constitute the governing body of the University upon a broader basis than in the early years of the institution was convenient The Bill, indeed, will be a charter of self-government, superseding and improving upon the Act of 1857, and endowing the University with liberties to which in its adolescence it could not aspire. The reforms proposed are for the most part distinctly liberal in their tendency. The election of half of the Fellows by a college constituted on a broad basis, in place of their nomination by Government exclusively, will be a step in the direction of self-government which will be appreciated within and without the University. Whatever else in Mr. West's project is open to criticism this has been commended on all hands, and the Senate will not need many arguments to commend the proposal to its favour. The provision that is made for curtailing the dimensions of the Senate will not, we believe, meet with such ready acceptance. It is proposed that the number of Fellows, of whom there may now be as many as you please, but never fewer than twenty-six, shall be limited to two hundred, and in order to bring about this reduction the Bill provides that until this irreducible minimum has been reached only two out of every three vacancies that may arise shall be filled. Objections have been raised to this limitation and to the means by which it is proposed to effect it. It has been suggested that, seeing how large a proportion of the Fellows are either irregular attendants or absentees, two hundred will be too few. But this objection seems to ignore the probability that under a liberal franchise such as that which the Bill provides there will be an incentive to regularity of attendance. Fellows elected by an academic constituency will be under a sense of responsibility from which those nominated by Government alone have been free. Some allowance should, at all events, be made for the fire of self-government. If this is as potent as it is said to be, a Senate with two hundred Fellows should be at least as vigorous a body as one with three hundred—which we believe is about the present number—and should show at least as full an attendance list. The full effect of the change will not of course be felt at first, and it will be many years hence before the number of elected Fellows are equal to that of the nominated. It has been calculated that on the average about ten vacancies occur in the list each year. On that calculation how long will it take for the beneficent renewal contemplated in the Bill to come into effect? One reducing provision—that which makes absence from the meetings of the Senate for three years an *ipso facto* avoidance of a Fellowship—obviously cannot come into effect at once, and for the first three years death and departure from India without intention of returning will be the only causes of vacancy. Three years hence, then, the numbers will not have been reduced below two hundred and seventy, and it remains to be seen how far the three years' absence rule will accelerate the process of renewal. Has the able author of the scheme arrived at any conclusion as to the time at which the Senate will have gone through this invigorating process, and reached the full stature of a renovated body?

The wholesome treatment which the Bill metes out to persistently absent Fellows does not stand in the way of the retention on the list of Fellows entitled by special service to a place in the Senate, even though they may never attend its meetings. The proposal is that these life Fellows shall be elected on account of eminent services or benefits they may have conferred on the Bombay University. Is not this rather too narrow a basis of claim? M. Darmesteter was made a Fellow of the University during his visit to India last cold weather, not we suspect for any special service that he had rendered to Bombay University but for his achievements in the field of Oriental learning. There are others whom it would be an honour to the University to have on its list of life Fellows, yet of whom it would be exceedingly difficult to say what "Government services or benefits" they had conferred on the University. A life Fellowship should be regarded in much the same light as an honorary degree, and it should be bestowed as often in homage to high attainments as in gratitude for services rendered. The arrangements for the constitution of the body of *ex-officio* Fellows might be improved by the addition of the Judges of the High Court. It is not proposed in the Bill to depart from the present arrangement, in which the Chief Justice is the only member of the Bench who, as such, sits in the Senate. As to the constitution of the electoral body it may be worth debating whether the graduate's qualification of five years' standing should not be done away with. The aim of the Bill is to broaden the basis of government in the University, and it seems difficult to find any real safeguard in the limitation here proposed. In defining the qualifications for the office of Fellow the Bill is not open to the charge of being too indulgent. The laxity which has necessarily been observed in the early years of the University's career, when an academic class had yet to be produced under the shadow of the University, has wisely been abandoned, and a kind of guarantee is to be exacted that the people nominated or elected as Fellows shall be people with some claims to learning. The stipulation is that "the persons to be nominated must be graduates of an Indian University or of a University of the United Kingdom of not less than five years' standing, and of the degree of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Engineering, Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, or of a degree commonly recognized as equal or superior to any of these in the Faculty to which it belongs." The practical result of this will be to circumscribe very narrowly the graduates eligible for election. As a matter of fact the University has no Master of Engineering on its rolls; it has only three M. D.'s, and some of its LL. B.'s are also M. A.'s. Had this rule guided the selection of Fellows hitherto, men whose services the University has gladly made use of in the capacity of examiners would have been refused the honor of Fellowship. The rule, if passed in its present form, will, we fear, lead to some very inconsistent decisions. But the chief objection to it is that it too severely narrows the field of choice, and that it is likely to be regarded as an illiberal element in a measure whose main purposes are avowedly liberal. The Senate will do well to direct its attention to the limitations provided in this section, and to see if they are not capable of useful relaxation. We have only to look around us to see that it would exclude from the Senate many men who have done good service in the educational movements of their time. The provisions for the delegation of functions and powers to the Syndicate claim the general recommendation that they entrust to a compact body duties which could not as well be performed by an unwieldy one. The Syndicate will continue to be, as now, the executive governors of the University. But some of the powers which will be conferred upon the Syndicate if the Bill pass in its present form are larger than such a body ought to be entrusted with. It is proposed, for instance, to give the Syndicate power to pronounce finally on the sufficiency of any particular degree not specified in the Bill as qualifying the holder for a Fellowship. This is virtually empowering the Syndicate to supplement the decisions of the Legislature by occasional enactments of its own. If an Act of the Legislature cannot finally pronounce upon the validity of a degree as a qualification for the office of Fellow, would it not be better to leave the decision, which is scarcely an executive act, to the Senate? Again it is provided in the 26th section of the Bill that "except by special order of the Syndicate" no one shall be admitted as a candidate for a degree unless he has passed the prescribed preliminary examinations. This, of course, raises the never attractive question of graces. If a grace is to be granted it is better that it should be granted in the ampler air of the Senate than by the eleven people who constitute the Syndicate. These indulgences can never be exercised without offending at least as many people as they please, and it is well that the blame arising out of them should be borne by the larger body on whom rests the ultimate responsibility for the government of the University. There is, it will be seen, material enough in the Bill to engage the criticism of the Senate. Though in the main an excellent measure it is capable of improvement, and the Government, we are persuaded, will welcome any effort that may be made to render it satisfactory to the University.

WHEN M. Nicholas Notovitch endeavours to persuade the people of this country that the Russian Government is particularly respectful of religions other than its own he employs arguments obviously unfitted for home consumption, and not quite adapted even for use outside Russia. Its attitude towards dissident religionists in Russia, as lately expressed in the inquiries conducted by the Procurator of the Holy Synod into the growth of dissent, scarcely sustains M. Notovitch's apology. But it is more to the purpose to inquire into the way in which Russian tenderness for the susceptibilities of people of another creed has shown itself in Central Asia. The Russian Government are entitled to all the credit that M. Notovitch claims for them for having built two mosques somewhere in Central Asia. But if all that eyewitnesses of their proceedings in that part of the world have testified to is true there is not much for M. Notovitch to boast about. One little incident in the history of the Afghan Boundary Commission which has not yet found its way into the record, but for the truth of which we can vouch, shows how magnificently regardless of other people's feelings the Russians can be when they like Some time before Penjdeh, and not very far from that place, it occurred to the Russian authorities to invite the Sirdars of the district to a dinner The British Commissioners had done the same thing, and their Afghan guests had enjoyed themselves. Now it happens that the Russians had found in the shooting of wild pig a pleasant pastime and in the flesh of the wild pig a succulent addition to dinner tables that, to tell the truth, were not easily furnished in those inhospitable regions. It happened, too, that on the afternoon of the banquet savoury odours proceeded from the Russian cooking tents which proclaimed to passers by what it was that the hosts of the evening intended to give their guests for dinner. The consequence was that these pious Mussulmans had to excuse themselves from attending a banquet at which the entertainers were preparing to offend the stomachs and the consciences of the entertained. People who offer pork to Mussulmans would as readily offer beef to Brahmans, and M. Notovitch should have enquired before leaving India how many mosques the Czar would have to build and how many temples to expiate such offences in the eyes of the Mahomedan and the Hindu world.

A FEW days ago an up-country paper gave a rather serious lecture upon the obstacles to political progress in India which arise from the obstinate adhesion of the natives to caste and other distinctions, enforcing its teaching on this point by citing the objections taken by a native paper to the presence of two Mahommedan butchers in a Municipal Council. No Hindu member, it was said, would condescend to take his seat along with the butchers. The comment that was made upon this fact was that "If the principle of free elective institutions is to be applied to India, there must be no cavilling at any man's creed, or the means by which he earns his livelihood." But it is evident that in imbibing Western ideas about self-government and popular representation some of our reformers have modified them almost past recognition. Another illustration of the same thing is furnished in the comments of a Bengali paper upon the election of a low caste Hindu cooly who, having made his fortune, has been elected a Commissioner of the Howrah Municipality. "Civilization," says the paper in question, "has now gone up to the extreme point, and we know not what will be hereafter." The *Mahratta* alludes to the case as "an instance showing how latitudinarian principles have spread among the masses." The fact itself is not half as significant as the comments it has provoked.

ISKANDER KHAN, who was said to have been appointed Governor of Penjdeh, is safe at Teheran.

MIAN GUL, *alias* Hafiz Abdul Hannan, the elder son of the late Akhund of Swat, died of cholera on the 2nd of September last.

MR. C. H. MOORE and Dr. Gurudass Bannerji will shortly become member of the Bengal Legislative Council, taking the place of those who retire by rotation.

IT is proposed to start a new club at Simla, to be open to Civil and Military officers, to members of the learned professions and to other gentlemen. There is already a club in existence in the hill capital, but its membership is restricted to the covenanted and military services. A provisional committee has been appointed with Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, C.B., as president, and Mr. G. D. Prussia, as honorary secretary.

IT is reported that there has been fighting at Khanabad in Turkistan between the inhabitants and the servants of the Amir of Kabul, in which four of the latter were killed. The reason of their fighting was the forcible seizure of a woman by the Amir's men. Sawar Isa Khan fined the inhabitants, where the fighting took place, Rs. 2,000, and dismissed the servants, who were of the Chandawal caste, and came to Kohat with a caravan from Bajaur. Owing to their having neither clothes nor any money they arrived home again with great difficulty.

THERE is an enquiry going on at Kasauli respecting some matters connected with the commissariat department of the Sanawar Asylum. The general allegation is that the Do the Boys Hall policy has been adopted there, not altogether to the advantage of the inhabitants.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the Lahore paper that Mr. Pyne, the gentleman in charge of the Ameer's arsenal, is now in England, bringing out a complete set of machinery for making cartridges, the only important matter in which the arsenal is at present deficient. Another important work to which the Ameer is directing his attention is the bringing in of water to the Bala Hissar from a large natural spring. Iron pipes for this purpose are now being sent up in quantities from Peshawar to Cabul.

NOTWITHSTANDING the multiplication of coffee palaces, the consumption of coffee is steadily decreasing. The last Report of the Commissioners of Customs brought out the fact that there was less coffee consumed in this country last year than ten years previously, despite the growth of population and the consumption per head now stands at less than 1 lb. The decrease has been at the rate of 10 per cent., while there has been an increase in the consumption of tea in the same period of nearly 8 per cent., the amount per head consumed of the latter being almost 5 lbs.

THE Bishop of Madras left Madras for Nandyal on the 28th ultimo. On arrival there, he held a service for Europeans in the Railway reading room, where his Chaplain also held a service the following evening. There was the usual inspection of the schools and other routine work, and 33 native Christians, presented by the Rev. A. Britten, were confirmed. At Giddalore 118 persons were confirmed. The chief feature of visitation at Kalsapad was the dedication of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul. This Church is the first pucka Church of the S. P. G. Mission in the District. It is lofty and spacious, and though it cannot lay claim to great architectural beauty the effect is good. The Rev. A. Inman has worked hard at the Church and in the District, and the statement presented to the Bishop of the growth of the Mission was very encouraging. Large congregations attended the dedication services, and the Rev. A. Britten took over some of his choir from Nandyal to assist. The Bishop gave a suitable address, and in the evening the Rev. W. Relton, Secretary, S. P. G., preached. On Sunday the Bishop's Chaplain preached in the morning, and in the afternoon the Bishop confirmed 81 candidates and the next day confirmed 62 candidates at Palugurlapalle, after which he went on to Chintalacheruvu. Here 28 adults were baptized and 13 candidates were confirmed. The Bishop reached Mutyalpad on Wednesday evening.

THE Swedish *Post och Inrikes Tidningar* states that several of the leading merchants of Sweden, desirous of opening up a market in Siam, have combined to send specimens of such of their goods, as are

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

M. Fallieres having failed to form a Cabinet, M. Tirard, who was Minister of Finance under M. Ferry, undertook the task, but has also been unsuccessful owing to the want of cohesion among the various parties.

THE ATTACK ON M. FERRY.

The latest bulletin regarding M. Ferry's condition states that the symptoms are less favourable this evening.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The Fisheries Commission has been adjourned over the holidays till 4th January.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.

Prince Bismarck had a sudden attack of illness to-day but speedily recovered.

His medical adviser insists on entire and complete rest for a time.

A REVOLT IN NEPAUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Bhere Shumshere Jung, Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepaul, being in Calcutta, Runbir Jung, known as *Gora* General, seized the opportunity on Saturday night to raid into Nepaul and captured the outpost, proceeding westwards to Kullia. Runbir was arrested by the Indian Government on the frontier at Motihari in May, and was kept some time under observation. He is most popular at Nepaul, which is believed to be ripe for revolt.

LATER.

It is Dumma Shere, a Commanding General and brother to Bhere Shumshere, who is now in Calcutta, and not the Minister himself.

Mr. Girdlestone, Resident, is at present not in Nepaul, but at Gorakpore.

General Chesney and Mr. Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer, arrived here this morning.

DELEGATE FOR THE MADRAS CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BASSEIN, Dec. 12.

Yesterday the Association elected Messrs. Gungadhur Kassinath Vertuck, Luxumon Narayen Sadley, Wassoodew Gopall Chitley, and Luxumon Balal Jogleker, delegates for the Congress at Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra arrived here yesterday afternoon from Bombay and Kurrachee.

PORT SAID, Dec. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 11.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Nyanza arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, Dec. 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ do. do.	72¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	44 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 11.

10 p.m.	73·6

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

6 a.m.	70·7
10 a.m	75·6
p.m'	81·4
p.m.	81·3

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain T. H. Weighell, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock this morning, with the Overland mails of the 25th November. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Calvert	2nd Lieut H Tighe
Mr F Calvert	2nd Lieut Westropp
Col and Mrs Hibbert	Miss Mary Lewis
Rev and Mrs P R Bartlett	Miss Pollock
Mr J J Davidson	Miss Matson
Mr and Mrs Heasley	Miss Dawly
Mr T W Grant	Mr and Mrs Hosie
Mr Carmichael	Mr Bicholls
Mr Seymour Key and two children	Miss Cumberland
	Miss Weatherby
Mr Bosuston	Rev J R Rogers
Mrs. Bryce	Mr Godfrey
2nd Lieut. St. Clair Ford	Mr Stoll

FROM VENICE.

Mr Duarte	Mr and Mrs Harwood
Mr Schlypi	Mr H Miller
Col and Mrs Harcourt	Mr Von Rock
Mrs John Jardine	Mr Barton Wright
Mr and Mrs Romilly	Mr H C Dagmar and son

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Miss Brett	Mr Raukuberg
Mr E Salano	Mr Masetti
Mr and Mrs Paul Bird	Baron de Horn
Mr A F Dowling	Mr Zeidler
Major Aitken	Mr G S Forbes
Mr A E Trotten	Mr Konyon
Mr A D Dickson	Rev K C Chatterjee
Mr and Mrs Tromenheere	Mrs Chatterjee and child
Mr W Murray	Mr J W de Tivoli

FROM SUEZ.

Sir Horace Rumbold	Gahiamal Manockran and brother
Lady Rumbold	

FROM ADEN.

Col E D 'O Temlow	Major Hildebrand
Col Sandford	Mahomed Ali

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 12.—The barometer has fallen, except in Assam, Bengal and Arakan. The change is considerable in the Punjab, Sind and Guzerat. The area of highest pressure has retreated eastward and readings range from 30·143 at Sibsagar to 29·930 at Galle. Wind is light and variable over North-Western India and about normal elsewhere. The temperature generally has fallen except at some stations in North-Western India and on the hills; humidity has fallen briskly in the Peninsula. Rain in small amounts has fallen ever the Carnatic and Ceylon, the largest amount reported being 2 inches at Negapatam.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE visit of a British officer to the territories annexed within the last few years to the Russian Empire has an exceptional interest for us in India. Colonel LeMesurier had the good fortune to be permitted to enter that *terra incognita*, which was so jealously guarded that the English wife of a Russian official was refused permission to accompany her husband to Merv and Bokhara. At least so the story goes, and it is unquestionable that Russian officers expressed their surprise at seeing Colonel LeMesurier going about the country and making himself quite at home, finding himself everywhere a welcome guest of the highest officials. The gallant Colonel is very reticent as to how it came about, and gives no information as to the reasons which led him to undertake the journey to Bokhara and Merv. He is at present in Bombay, having just arrived from the Persian Gulf, after returning from the Russian territory through Persia. Yesterday he very frankly informed the present writer that the idea of making a journey a little out of the beaten track was suggested to him by the narrative of a Bombay citizen through Asiatic Turkey; and he almost decided to go over the route by the Gulf and across to the Mediterranean. However, he decided to do something better; to return to India *viâ* Tiflis and Persia, seeing what he could of the Russian railway system in Europe and Asia. He has expended the last three months of his two years' furlough in a most enjoyable trip, and has returned to India pleased with his experiences of Russian hospitality. He was accorded the gracious permission of the Emperor of Russia to travel in the trans-Caspian provinces, and was furnished with credentials from the Russian War Office which opened wide the doors of the high placed and the powerful. Russian railways in Europe came under his observation. They were well constructed, the management was good, the arrangements for the comfort of passengers were excellent, and the fares were surprisingly low. The trains from Europe stopping at Vladikavkaz, north of the Caucasus, the Georgian Military road traverses the mountains to Tiflis on the trans-Caucasian railway from Poti on the Black Sea to Baku on the Caspian. These specially constructed railway engines worked by petroleum go up and down the gradients of this hilly country. Tiflis is a large and flourishing city, where the Governor-General of the Caucasus and the trans-Caspian provinces resides. The great naptha springs at Balakaneh, and Nobels works at Baku were visited. Some of the naptha springs were discharging immense quantities of crude oil into the upper air, inundating the country and destroying much property before finding a channel into the sea. The greatest of these oil-spouts, rushing up from a boring 800 feet deep, did enormous damage before the engineers succeeded in battening it down.

At Baku passengers by the trans-Caspian railway proceed by steamers to a new port near the old Michaeloff. The Port of Petroff, north of the Caucasus, will be shortly connected by railway with Vladikavkaz, and large steamers will ply to the opposite Caspian shore where the port of Krasnovodsk, which has twenty-one feet of water, will give them anchorage. Thus the Russians will have two ferries across the Caspian, the one to the south from Baku to the port near Michaeloff and one more northerly from Petroff to Krasnovodsk.

Petroleum has been found in abundance east of the Caspian, so that there is sufficient fuel for the working of the great railway system which is now being constructed from the Caspian to the Oxus at Charjui and thence on to Bokhara and Samarkand. A great bridge is in course of construction at Charjui, where the river is three miles wide. The timber for this bridge is brought over the Caspian from Russia. The line from Charjui to Bokhara is already constructed, and it will be completed to Samarkand in June next, by which time the great bridge over the Oxus will allow trains to pass. The Oxus is a noble river, greater than the Indus. The Russians have steamers and barges on it when it flows within Bokharan territory. But Bokhara, though nominally independent, is like clay in the hands of the Russian Resident.

The trans-Caspian railway is not a narrow-gauged hastily put together structure as is generally supposed. The gauge is five feet; the work is solidly and well done. General Annenkoff is a man of great ability and organising power and he is pushing on the works without resting. For consecutive weeks the line is laid three miles a day by the railway battalion, the earth-works being made at the same rate by the native workmen. These latter number eighty thousand. They are Turcomans, Persians and Tartars, working under the direction of Russians and under Cossack guards. They are paid daily and are free labourers; so much work per day so much money; this brings large numbers of labourers from Persia and elsewhere. The Russian bank notes are taken freely in Bokhara and in Korassan, being rather preferred to coin. All the materials for the railway and all the rolling stock are brought from Russia, to encourage Russian manufactures. There is no lack of money, wherever it comes from. The Russian railway constructors spoke as a matter of course of the capital required for the Siberian Railway—three hundred million roubles—being all ready. That railway is necessary to bring the products of the Siberian mines to the markets. The trans-Caspian railway is a great military work, but it will probably prove a commercial success. The Caucasus is a mine in itself; in ten years, it will be, the Russians believe, one of the wealthiest countries in the world.

At Askabad Colonel LeMesurier was hospitably received by General Komaroff, who is an antiquarian and a man of varied acquirements. The famous General Alikhanoff was in command at Merv. At Charjui General Annenkoff received his English visitor most cordially and at a dinner proposed his health, in a generous speech he welcomed him as the first British officer who was ever at Charjui. When the Colonel responded appropriately in English and did justice to the admirable railway works which were carried out with such energy and skill, General Annenkoff interpreted the speech to his officers, who fraternised very warmly with their foreign friend. Colonel LeMesurier renders the highest praise to the ability and workmanlike honesty of the Russian railway constructor. There is the strictest audit; order and economy prevail. Everything is done with military precision, and on a large scale, but the minutest attention is given to details. In half an hour after the laying of the rails from lorries, trains pass over them, carrying forward all the appliances for a further development of the iron way. The engineers claim that they can lay a hundred miles of railway in a month anywhere, and the boast is made good.

If the Russian protective tariff did not interfere, traffic would surely follow the railway and Central Asia will become prosperous. But the Russian Custom House and the Afghan exactions have killed the old trade with India and Bokhara; Indian tea now goes round through Persia and into Bokhara by a route which evades the Russian Customs line. It sells for from two to three roubles a pound. The Hindus, who sell the tea to the Bokharans, give the money to Jews, who send it round to India *via* Moscow. This is a cumbrous way of doing business, and of course limits the possibilities of trade. There is no complaint to be made of the railway rates; they are very moderate. Only two classes of passenger carriages are in use on the trans-Caspian lines—second and third, there being none equivalent to the European or Indian first class carriages. The charges are surprisingly small.

MILITARY NEWS.

ANOTHER sad case of suicide among the soldiers is reported from Rawalpindi. A man of the West Riding Regiment put the muzzle of his rifle into his mouth and blew the back of his head away. There is no reason, so far as has been ascertained for the act. He was lying on his cot at the time, and did not get up even to do the deed. There has been a very large number of similar cases during the present year in Pindi, it amounts to a dozen or ever now.

THE French *Journal Officiel* last prints a report on the trade of Corea, by M. Dureau de Vaulcomte, in which it is stated that the relations of that country with foreign nations, although such relations are no longer looked upon as a crime and punished with death, are still almost non-existant. The products of Corea are strictly analogous to those of China and Japan, but are more abundant and generally of superior quality. The natural products of the country are cereals, rice, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and tea; the soil contains gold, silver, iron of poor quality, and rock-salt. The manufactures are but little advanced.

TOMMY ON 'ORSEBACK AT THE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a frequent visitor to the Esplanade Bandstand I have occasionally had cause to grumble at the defective arrangements for regulating the traffic. But that is a small evil in comparison with the intolerable nuisance caused by the unmannerly attempts of equestrians to monopolise the promenade on the green, where ladies and gentlemen, who come to listen to the strains of the Band, take their evening walks. I was an eyewitness of an exhibition of this kind on Saturday evening, when a couple of riders, a lady and her escort, who evidently stood in need of lessons in good manners, persisted in careering up and down the Esplanade in the midst of the promenaders, among whom were many young children, regardless of the loud remonstrances which were made on all sides. Our gay cavalier, whose attire and conduct showed him to be worthy of immortality in the "Book of Snobs," was evidently out enjoying himself; and so long as he attracted attention to his velveteen jacket and immaculate breeches little cared he whether his hired hack jostled against or trampled upon the pedestrians. His conduct eventually became so aggressive that a vigorous protest was made by several whose lives and limbs had been jeopardised. Thereupon our rider, measuring his neighbours with his own tape, hurled such mild epithets as "d—d Bombay cads" and "d—d Bombay snobs" at their heads; and applying the spurs to his horse's flanks made an attempt to carry out his threat to ride down those who had protested against his conduct, at the same time brandishing a whip which he threatened to lay about him. Among those whom Tommy had generally designated as "Bombay cads," qualified with a big, big D., was a gentleman understood to be a distinguished officer, who soon brought the unmannerly equestrian to his bearings. Tommy utterly collapsed when the gallant officer offered him his card and asked him for his in return. "I haven't got one," said Tommy, very much taken aback. "No; I don't suppose you have," was the withering reply. Tommy completely subsided, and he and his fair companion disappeared from the scene with as much grace as they could command, amidst the jeers of the very large crowd which had by this time gathered round. "All's well that ends well" is an old saying; but at one time the incident threatened to have a very different ending. It is to be hoped that in future the police will take such measures as will effectually prevent such exhibitions as that which caused so much sensation on Saturday evening.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 12. G. H. L.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When 'Arry remains at 'Ampstead with 'Arriet, he is perfectly harmless, and the cause of amusement, but nothing more. But he sometimes comes out to Bombay, when buying a 'orse or hiring two he takes 'Arriet out for a ride and becomes aggressive. Last Saturday afternoon he rode down to the Bandstand, where he made himself a nuisance to every pedestrian who had gone there to hear the drums and fifes. There is ample room for ordinary equestrians on the shingle, but this did not suffice for 'Arry. He took his 'orse and 'Arriet's on to the greensward where numbers of humble folk were walking, and amused himself by suddenly wheeling round his 'orse and running down those afoot. He was remonstrated with by several persons to whom he became abusive, calling them "Bombay snobs" and "cads." One of the gentlemen, to whom 'Arry addressed himself, was a local Colonel, who severely reprimanded him for his impudence, and handing him his card requested 'Arry's in return. Alas, poor 'Arry, he had none to return; but I hear and hope it is true that steps are being taken to prevent his riding on ground which has always been reserved for pedestrians on band-nights, and to bring him to a lively sense of his indiscretion.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 12. A PEDESTRIAN.

A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

WE witnessed, on Saturday morning, a trial of the merits of the "Grennell" Automatic Sprinkler. Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth, the Agent in Bombay, has had a small wooden shed, 20ft. by 10ft., erected on the flats near Mahaluxmi Station. In this building ample preparations for a blaze had been made, by making a large pile of wood and straw and saturating the whole with kerosine oil. The building contained two sprinklers, and although the pressure of water was only 5 lbs. to the square inch, only 20 seconds elapsed after the light was applied, before the alarm (which by an ingenious arrangement commences to sound whenever the flow of water through the pipes begins) showed that the sprinklers were at work. In another 20 seconds or a little less the fire looked quite black and dead. Of course it may be urged that the conditions of an experiment of this kind do not correspond to those which actually obtain in mills, &c., but though this is true, it only means that instead of the sprinkler coming into operation in 20 seconds, it may take 40 or 60, and even though it took longer than that it would still be in time to prevent such large destructions of property as those caused by the fires at the Shewlai Motilal Mill or more recently at the Framji Petit Mill.

The mill wells or reservoirs are connected with a net work of pipes, which are carried near the ceilings of the rooms to be protected, and to the pipes are fitted the sprinkle heads ten feet apart. The "heads are of metal," and without entering into a minute description of them, it may be explained that in the lower portion of the head there is a narrow piece of metal kept in its place by solder which fuses at a temperature of 158 degrees Fahrenheit. Whenever the room in which the sprinkler is placed reaches that temperature, this piece of metal falls to the ground, and releases another piece which is circular in shape and against which the water is pressing. And here there is another very ingenious device. This second piece of metal does not drop away altogether and allow the water to pour out in a single stream. It drops only about 8th of an inch and rests on two small supports. The water pours down, strikes on the flat surface thus formed and is distributed over an area of about 20 feet, and as the heads are, as before mentioned, only 10 feet apart, it will at once be seen that if four or five of them are started, they literally deluge the portion of the room under them with water. It is not only in cotton mills that the automatic sprinklers can be applied. On the contrary, there are works of nearly every description in England and Scotland protected by them, from the great works of the North British Rubber Company at Edinburgh, to Lewis's gigantic drapery establishment at Liverpool. They have also been introduced into theatres, and will, we should imagine, prove particularly useful in this description of building where fire spreads like lightning, and a great heat is rapidly attained. The estimation in which automatic sprinklers are held by the insurance offices is shown by the fact that a discount of as much as 20 per cent. is offered on the premiums for the insurance of buildings protected by them, and as this reduction generally enables the millowner to recoup the first cost of the installation in five or six years. For some time past a new fire extinguishing appliance, known as the "Automatic Sprinkler," has been attracting a good deal of attention in Bombay among those interested in the cotton mill industry and also among the agents of insurance companies. Like so many of the ingenious mechanical devices of our time this invention comes to us from America, where it has been in use for several years. It is only, however, within the last twelve months that this appliance has come into any great prominence in England, and so far it has not been introduced at all in this country, though we believe the proprietors of several mills in the Bombay district are contemplating having their premises protected from fire by this means. The Lancashire spinners have taken very cordially to the "Sprinkler," and the huge tank over the mill staircase which denotes its presence is now a common sight in Oldham and Bolton and the other seats of the Cotton Industry in the county Palatine. The main feature in which automatic sprinklers differ from other forms of extinguishing appliances is that the fire itself brings them into play—the evil brings about its own remedy. Hitherto the great difficulty has been that appliances, however good in themselves, always required men to work them, and it frequently happened that at the critical moment these were not forthcoming. It is the chief merit of the sprinkler that it overcomes this difficulty. The first essential is that there shall be two separate supplies of water, and here in Bombay, where the town's water is not to be relied on, this is best accomplished by having as a primary supply a large tank erected about 15ft. above the highest sprinkler, and as a secondary supply a pumping engine connected with it may expect to see a rapid development of this form of fire extinguishing appliance.

We understand that trials, similar to that we have described, take place every morning (Sunday excepted) at 8-30; and that any gentlemen interested in the invention are at liberty to go and see the *modus operandi* for themselves.

EXPORT AND IMPORT DUTIES ON GRAIN IN THE IDAR STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As very shortly his Excellency the Governor of Bombay is going to make a tour, and *viâ* Ahmedabad visit Idar (Mahikantha), I take this opportunity of ventilating a very long standing grievance of the ryots and merchants of the Idar State.

His Highness the Maharaja Shaeb of Idar gets the K.C.S.I. for abolishing transit duties in his Highness's State, and which it was hoped would facilitate and increase the trade, but his Highness's territory is in such a remote corner of the Presidency, and is so much covered up by hills, that very little trade passes in transit through the State. What is most essential to free the Idar trade, is to have the heavy duties on exports and imports of grain abolished completely, and not formally as at present. These duties were formerly repeatedly levied at each of the Nakas in the State, but of late all the duties were consolidated and the rates for it were made so heavy that the trade is entirely hampered thereby. In neither of the neighbouring British and the Baroda Territories are import or export duties levied on grain, while his Highness the Maharaja levies heavy duties on these cereals; and not only are the merchants harassed, but also the poor cultivators, who can scarcely bear the burden. This matter requires the serious consideration of his Excellency. The late able and energetic Dewan of Idar, Rao Bahadoor Nathabhoy Dajibhoy Patel, who had the welfare of the people and the State at heart, contemplated abolishing these imports on cereals and abolished export duties from Ahmednagar (Idar). It is hoped that his successor will follow his example.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, Dec. 9. R. H. M.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE Fifth Annual Report of the above Corps for season 1886-87, has been published. Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrave says :—

In submitting the Fifth Annual Report of the 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, it is very gratifying to state that the Battalion has continued to maintain its character of efficiency.

The total strength of the Battalion on the 31st March 1887 was 410, all ranks including the Honorary Colonel and the Honorary Surgeon, and though there is a slight decrease in the strength of the Battalion in comparison with that of last year, yet it is very satisfactory to notice that the total number of men, for whom capitation allowance has been drawn this year, is greater than it has ever been since the formation of the Corps, in 1877.

With the consent and support of our energetic Agent, Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., and Honorary Colonel of this Battalion, the Corps of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Volunteers was amalgamated with that of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, so as to form a double Battalion Corps under one Commandant, under the title of "The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps."

The following table shows the number of members who joined, resigned, died, and who were struck off the strength of the Battalion for non-attendance at drill during the years 1884-87 :—

Year.	Recruits joined.	Resigned the Corps.	Died.	Struck off the rolls for non-attendance at drill.
1884-85	79	75	4	.....
1885-86	215	51	2	.....
1886-87	124	126	5	.....

The financial position of the Battalion is satisfactory; but at present the Battalion fund is very low as a very large amount of outstanding debts of previous years for clothing, printing, &c., were settled last year by Captain W. S. Birdwood, the then Adjutant of this Battalion, and hence a very small balance has been left to the credit of the Battalion fund on the 31st March 1887, It is to be regretted that the Battalion, is still in debt which amounts to nearly Rs. 10,000.

The statement of capitation fund account shows a balance of Rs. 1,000-6-6; this, together with the grant for 1887-88, which, when realized, will be much larger than for any previous year, will well cover all outstanding demands, but to meet current expenses the Government will have to be requested to grant a loan of Rs. 5,000, which is to be repaid from the next capitation grant.

Till the Battalion is out of debt everything will be done to reduce expenditure. The office establishment has been reduced, and only a limited amount of clothing will be issued.

A detailed statement of the Regimental fund account exhibits a balance credit of Rs. 444-6-11.

The total amount expended during the year 1886-87 is Rs. 16,035, or in other words, Rs. 1,205 less than that of 1885-86. But such is not the case. The amount expended during the year was much less as compared with that of previous year, as a very large sum on account of outstanding debts for the years 1883 to 1885, amounting to Rs. 6,519-6-3, was paid during the year to the following merchants, viz. :—

	Rs.	a.	p
To Tailor Fernandez, of Ahmedabad, for supplying white uniform to E. Company in 1885	404	10	0
,, Merchant Abdool Hoosain, cost of stores supplied to E. Company in 1885 at Ahmedabad	16	4	6
,, The Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, cost of ball ammunition supplied by the Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, in 1885	483	9	7
,, Superintendent, B. E. S. Press, for printing in 1885	43	0	0
,, Messrs. Nansee Khyraz and Company, cost of serge clothing supplied from 1883 to March 1885	4,823	12	4
,, Messrs. Firmin and Sons, London, cost of whistles, chains, helmet, and collar-badges supplied in 1885	748	1	10
Total...Rs.	6,519	6	3

Deducting this amount from Rs. 16,035 it leaves a balance of Rs. 9,515-9-5, which is the actual expense incurred during the year 1886-87; and while comparing this with that of the previous years it will be found that a great deal of the expenses have been curtailed, and that the amount expended was in every way satisfactory.

The Board of Directors on the part of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company have kindly continued the grant of Rs. 200 per every 100 efficient Volunteers in the Battalion for the season, and this opportunity is taken to express again the thanks of the whole regiment to the Railway Company for their very liberal grant which has been highly appreciated by all the members of the Battalion.

I would here remind you that on a previous occasion I drew your attention to the fact that I considered that when the Board made this grant that they intended to give at the rate of Rs. 2 per each efficient, the Government Consulting Engineer on the other hand considers the Board's grant to mean Rs. 200 per 100 efficients, all efficients till the next 100 is reached being considered ineligible for the grant.

For example, this year we have 344 efficients; according to the ruling of the Government Consulting Engineer, we ought only to get Rs. 600, nothing being given for the forty-four extra men. I now learn that the Board have applied that they intended to give the Battalion for these men Rs. 688, which makes a great difference, and I trust the matter will be considered again by Government.

Monthly strength of the Battalion from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887 :—

Month.	Strength	Month.	Strength
April 1886	411	October 1886	413
May ,,	390	November ,,	414
June ,,	409	December ,,	417
July ,,	420	January 1887	407
August ,,	421	February ,,	410
Sept. ,,	420	March ,,	408

The following table shows the yearly strength of the Battalion since its formation and the numbers for which the capitation grant has annually been drawn :—

Classification.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-0.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	188 -86.	1886-87.
Extra Efficients	87	57	90	111	142	145	212	176	186	243
Efficients	97	104	10	4	2	10	7	34	141	102
Non-efficients	..	45	43	22	27	53	34	2	26	18
Recruits	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	81	62	45
Total ..	184	206	143	137	171	208	253	253	415	408

A glance at the above table will show that the number of Extra Efficients is increased by 57 members, and it is satisfactory to notice the decrease in the number of Non-efficients.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned special meeting of the Corporation, which had been originally called for the 8th instant, was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were also present :—Sir F. H. Souter, Surg.-Major G. Waters, Captain H. O. Selby, Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Portman, Colonel R. E. Merewether, Major G. W. Martin, Drs. T. Blaney, P. C. De Souza and Cawasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, H. R. King, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Kavasji Dady Limjee, Kavasji Merwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Ranajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee Nasserwanjee Khory, Shivji Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Purjeewandas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanth Narayen Mandlik.

THE LATE MR. GOCULDASS JUGMOHUNDASS.

Captain H. O. Selby, before the Corporation went into its usual business, moved that the Corporation place on its record the sense of the loss that the inhabitants of Bombay have sustained by the death of Mr. Gokuldass Jugmohundass, and that the chairman of the Corporation be requested to forward to the family of the late Mr. Jugmohundass a copy of the resolution. Captain Selby would not trouble the Corporation with a long speech, because the services which Mr. Jugmohundass did for the Corporation and the inhabitants of the city were well known. It was greatly due to his energy and persistence that the Assessment Department was greatly improved and a large additional revenue was obtained for this city.

Dr. Khory seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

Colonel Portman proposed: That Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Nanabhai Rustomji Ranina be reappointed Auditors of Municipal Accounts for the ensuing year, and that they be paid Rs. 2,500 each as their remuneration.

Colonel Portman spoke to his motion saying that, as these gentlemen had been so long in the service of the Municipality, he did not think it necessary to say much about them. As far as he could judge in his weekly look into the accounts they appeared to have done their work thoroughly and conscientiously. Dr. Cowasjee, in the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded the motion.

Dr. Khory suggested that, as the work was so hard for the auditors, they should receive the assistance of a clerk.

The motion was agreed to.

RAILWAY OVERBRIDGES AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The following motion, which stood in the name of Captain Selby, was the next item on the agenda paper: that with reference to the attached extract from the public evidence given by Mr. A. Crawford, C. S., late Municipal Commissioner, before the Bombay Extension Committee, the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a full report on any correspondence, filed in the Municipal Offices, on the subject of an overbridge over the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Falkland Road level crossing, reporting especially whether either the Corporation, or the late Bench of Justices, or the Commissioner have at any time received any assurances from Government on this subject, or about overbridges over the B. B. and C. I. Railway in Bombay, generally. Captain Selby said that about a year ago, as near as Mr. Crawford remembered, he had written a letter to both or either of the Bombay papers in which he said when he was Municipal Commissioner—now some considerable number of years ago—he got certain distinct assurances from Government about overbridges over the B. B. and C. I. Railway which they were bound to construct at their own expense when called upon to do so. In June 18 of this year Mr. Crawford's answers on the question of overbridges were published and he stated—On the Queen's Road in Back Bay the B. B. and C. I. Railway are bound to construct at their own expense three overbridges.—One the Wodehouse Bridge has already been built. A second for the Queen's Road crossing, ought not to be delayed another year. In any other city the company would have been made to build it long ago, and apart from public inconvenience, the level crossing is most dangerous. The precise position of the third overbridge is not yet determinable further than that it is clear there should be a foot overbridge opposite the Hindoo burning ground. The overbridges at Falkland Road is also very urgently needed in the interest of public safety and convenience. The B. B. and C. I. Railway are, to my knowledge, bound to build all these overbridges at their own expenses.

Captain Selby continued that it would be seen that Mr. Crawford stated that to his knowledge there was such an assurance and that the B. B. & C. I. Railway were bound to build overbridges, without any cost to the Municipality. It would be remembered that quite recently the Corporation was asked to vote a considerable sum of money for the building of the Waree Bunder Overbridge. And he now wanted it to be on record that there was such an arrangement as Mr. Crawford spoke of. He therefore asked that the Municipal Commissioner should report on the correspondence on the subject which had continued for the last 25 years.

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the motion, drew attention to the real nuisance, the absence of an overbridge at the Falkland Road crossing. The number of persons inconvenienced was far in excess of those persons who passed over the crossing in the railway carriages.

Sir Frank Souter, in supporting the motion, remarked that it was astonishing to him to notice that the community was so patient and long suffering. (Hear, hear.) He corroborated the statement made by Dr. Blaney as to the inconvenience to the foot passengers, and hoped that such a state of things would be stopped.

The Municipal Commissioner was happy to inform the Corporation that so far as the Falkland Road Overbridge was concerned action had already been taken some time ago. He added that the question could be considered settled, at least the Railway Company considered it so, as on the last occasion the only matter which was discussed was the width of the bridge. It only now remained for Government to give their decision and in the face of a large memorial signed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and other influential persons. He (Mr. Charles) did not think it would be adverse. With regard to the general question of overbridges there was another resolution, also in 1866, referring to the level crossings. The Railway Companies, the Commissioner added, were entirely at the mercy of Government.

The resolution was carried *nem con.*

MUNICIPAL POSTS AND THE PUBLIC.

Captain Selby then proposed: That six months before the termination of the agreement of any officer appointed by the Corporation, notice shall be given to the Corporation of the impending termination of such agreement in order that the Corporation may take such steps in the matter as to them may seem fit. Captain Selby explained that he brought forward this proposition to adopt the same practice as was usual in English Municipalities. He objected to re-appointing gentlemen to posts under the Municipality at a day's notice. A glance at any of the files of professional paper would show that in England and other places, when a vacancy occurred, a notice of several months was given to the public and applications were asked for. All he desired was that when vacancies occurred in the office it should be made public so as to attract good men.

The motion was agreed to on Dr. Blaney seconding it.

EXPEDITION OF BUSINESS.

Captain Selby brought forward the following proposition as a standing order: that all petitions received by the Corporation be, in the first instance, referred to the Town Council, who will submit them to the Corporation with such remarks or recommendations as they shall deem fit. Provided that nothing in this order shall be deemed to affect any petition or letters dealing wholly with any matter already before the Corporation and on the agenda paper of a meeting, which shall at once come before the Corporation.

The mover remarked that he brought forward this motion to expedite the business. Major Martin seconded the resolution, which was carried.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

DR. GREENE PASHA, the head of the Sanitary Department of the Egyptian Government, writes to the *British Medical Journal* concerning a statement which has been published in the English papers, to the effect that the troops at Kasr-el-Nil Barracks are being decimated by a fever, which owes its origin to contamination by Nile infiltration of a well in the barrack square. It is scarcely necessary to say that no such well exists, and that the troops obtain their water supply from the excellently managed Compagnie des Eaux du Caire An ephemeral fever has been prevalent of late throughout Cairo, but its pathological importance is of the slightest. "As far as I am aware," adds Dr. Greene, "not a single death has, up to the present (October 30), been laid to its charge. Enteric fever is certainly very common among the young soldiers newly arrived in the country, but its etiology must not be sought for in defective barracks. There are, as is well known, numerous fever dens in Cairo, where the careless recruit would indeed be fortunate if he escaped infection. It is to these dens, protected by the Capitulations —that attention must be directed, if it be desired to mitigate the typhoid pestilence."

COTTON EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following particulars of the cotton goods exports of the United States are extracted from *Bradstreet's*.

While the American export trade in cotton goods is of small account in comparison with the enormous business carried on by the United Kingdom, it is unquestionably a matter of no little importance to our manufacturers. The returns for the last five years show a gratifying increase in the amount of cotton cloth sold abroad. In 1883 the quantity was 137,700,751 yards, and in 1884 it was upwards of 2,000,000 yards less, or 135,191,745 yards in all. Since 1884 the record is one of continuous growth. The amount of goods, coloured and uncoloured, exported in 1885 was 147,544,718 yards, in 1886, 193,841,353 yards, and in 1887, 204,601,487 yards. Comparing 1887 with 1883 the gain in five years amounts to 49 per cent., while the increase over 1886 is 5¾ per cent.

Only three of the geographical groups which took more American cottons last year than in 1883 took less than in 1886, these three being Mexico, Asia, and Australasia (exclusive of China). While the cotton goods sent to Mexico last year exceeded the shipments of 1833 by 28 per cent., the amount was 19 per cent. less than in 1886. The natural inference from this exhibit is that our exporters have not retained the hold on Mexican trade which they began to command after the opening of railway communication, or during the period of over production in 1885 and 1886. It is certainly disappointing to observe that, notwithstanding the present ease of access to Mexico and the close relations that ought to exist between the two countries, we actually sent 3,056,101 yards, or almost one-fifth less of cotton to that country in 1886-87 than in 1885-86.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Chollerton, 1,733 tons, Captain T Free, sailed in ballast yesterday for Calcutta via Galle.

THE s.s. Calder, from Mauritius, Captain J. Cormack, brought to Bombay yesterday morning a cargo of sugar as per orders.

THE s s Bhownagar, from Bhownagar, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, came laden with a general cargo and with fifty-four deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swardsman, Captain K. Detlefsen, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Zanzibar, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Kniffler, Dr. and Mrs. Merwanji, Mr. and Mrs. Cabral and sixty five deck.

THE s.s. Akaba, under the command of Captain J. C. Main, of 2,472 tons, arrived in Bombay Yesterday with a cargo of 4,300 tons of coal from Cardiff and the following passengers :—Col. De Kantzon, J. Bates, H. C. Sterndale, A. S. Risdale, Mrs. H. L. Wright, Miss. E, Wright, Miss. C. Wright and 2 Misses. Wrights.

THE B I S N Persian Gulf mail steamer Pemba, Captian J Robertson, cleared last evening for the Gulf ports and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers :—Mr H Fraser, Mr R N H Readymoney, Mr Rustamji Framroz, Dr Ellaby and Mr R J Tata, for Karachi ; Mr A E Moses, for Persian Gulf ; and sixty-two deck for different ports.

THE B. I. steamer Canara, Captain K. Barklay, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Calcutta via Coast ports, having left Colombo, on the 7th instant. She was laden with a general cargo from the above ports and had twenty-seven cabin, and twenty-six desk passengers, members of the Chiarini troupe ; also 34 horses, 2 elephants, 3 lions, and 3 tigers belonging to the same troupe.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds steamer Elektra, 2,073 tons, Captain P. Mersa, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Trieste. The Elektra has been delayed in arriving in consequence of the s. s. Dragoman being ashore in the Canal. The following is the list of her passengers :—Mr and Mrs Hughes-Hughes, Mr and Mrs Stuarts, nurse and infant, Mr and Mrs Momet and daughter, Mr and Mrs Candy C S, nurse and infant, Mr and Mrs Giorgianopolo and three children, Mrs Russell and two children, Mrs C von Huntelmamo, Miss Douglas, Miss Bertha Weber, Miss O'Norke, Miss Bear, Dr A Stein, Mr T Spinner, Mr G Schmidt, Mr C Slater, Mr D T Powell, Mr Erust Zollinger, Mr Schroeder, Mr H E Gatoche, Mr Villavincenxa, Mr Papegeli, Mr T Brandenburg, Mr D Macropolo, Mr. T C Moloney, Mr Cowasjee Eduljee Patell, Mr Gouran, Mr G Toglioni, Mr Christianson, Mr Wemmann, Mr Bartoli, Mr Macrocefala, Mr. Arta. From Aden 30 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

12TH DECEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Canara	...	Simpson	A	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Victoria.....	2207	W. Russell	B	W. &A. Graham & Co.
„ Zambesi	1540	Preston	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Manilla	2712	A. Cruciani	E	F. Bozzoni.
„ Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Ogilvie ..	1587	D. Millar	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1499	Aufolo	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ Hazara	1327	D. Campbell....	M	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Inchgarvie..	1728	M. T. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Inchulwa ...	1453	G. Hough	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Hampstead .	1448	E. Jones	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Avoca	901	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Sward man (s) ..	Detlefsen ..	Zanzibar, Nov. 29.
	Calder s)	Cormack....	Mauritius, Nov. 22.
	Canara s)	Barclay	Coast and Calcutta.
	Bhown gar (s)....	Nakoda	Bbownagar.
	Elektra (s)	Mersa	Trieste, Nov. 13,
	Preston (s)	Brown	Middlesbro', Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Pemba (s)	Robertson ..	Gulf and Karachi.
	Chollerton (s)	Free	Calcutta.

The brig Amizade, Nakoda, cleared yesterday for Damaun.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Manilla, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
„ Nizam, for Trieste, London, &c.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
„ Canara, for Coast and Calcutta.
Brig H. Hoosen, for Kalakari and Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
8 Horn Head s .....Thompson ...Bombay, Nov. 28.
DEPARTURES.
Dec. 8.—Steamers Tekapo, Clan Grant and Maharaja.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
9 Africa s ..... Bombay.
Dec. DEPARTURES.
8 India s..... London.
Shahjehan s..... Bombay.
9 Clan Maccarthur s.. Calcutta.
D. of Devonshire s.. London.
10 Africa s ..... Calcutta.
Bucephalus s ..... Calcutta.
Eliora s ..... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FOR LONDON.

Ancona s—765 cwts gingelly seed, G. Dwarkadas; 999 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 250 cwts coir yarn, J Lalji; 25 cases condiments, tran shipped, Volkart Bros ; 796 cwts copper cakes, N Vasunji ; 2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 5 cases opium, The P and O Co ; 4,001 cwts linseed, The Bo. Co. Ld; 20 bales hides and skins, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, and 1,020 cwts myrabolums, Bayts Craig and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, B Oogerchand and Co.

Huzara (s), 400 bales, hemp, A Lang and Co ; 2 bales hides and skins, H H Sidik ; 13 packages blackwood furniture, D Merwanji and Co ; 801 cwts copper cakes and tiles, M Vasanji.

FOR HULL.

Rialto (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Ogilvie s—8,400 cwts gingelly. seed and 3,750 cwts castor seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Hampstead s—750 cwts castorseed and 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Cg ; 3,500 cwts wheat and 150 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

Victoria s— 800 cwts wheat, 20 cases garnets and 65 cwts buffallo horns, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts castor seed and 1,000 cwts mowra seed, C C Jassawalla.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla s—450 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla 50 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 1,598 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

Inchgarvie—2,200 cwts wheat, A .Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 225 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Manilla s—5,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 10,400 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, E Spinnner and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—91 bales twist, J Campbell and Co ; 50 bales twist, The National S and W Co.
Zambesi s—25 bales twist, D Sasseon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—101 bales twist, The National S and W Co.
Zambesi s—10 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—15[illegible] opium, 83 bales twist, and 71 bales cotton, S Nathu ; 25 bales twist, The J Baloo S and W Co ; 35 bales twist, The Bo United S and W Co ; 25 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co ; [illegible] bales twist, N Jaitha and Co ; 25 bales twist, T Manilla [illegible] bales twist, The National S and W Co ; [illegible] bales twist, K N Sailor and Co.
[illegible] cases condiments, J N Tavaria ; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 176 bales twist, [illegible] and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

[illegible] bales cotton, R Lachmadas ; 100 bales [illegible] Setna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 11.

Peschke, Col., Mad., 28th M. I., on furlough, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 9.

Wingfield, Lt., Bo., R.A., on leave, to Surat.
Ricardo, Capt, Bo., R.A., on leave, to Karachi.

DECEMBER 10.

Goodenough, Lt., Bl., 1st C. I. ½Horse, on leave, to Agar.

DECEMBER 11.

Cotgrave, Lt., Bo., 2nd C. I. Horse, on leave, to Agar.
Daniell, Capt., Bo., Governor's Body Guard, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Conran, Capt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Hancock, 2nd Lt, Bo, E Y Regt. on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 13th December, 1887.

1. The adjourned meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held on Thursday next, at 5-30 p.m., at Head-Quarters.

2. Officers commanding Companies are requested to notify to Head-Quarters any changes that may have occurred in their representatives on the Regimental Committee.

3. As boxes of ammunition are issued to Companies for practice, officers commanding are requested to inform their companies that rounds will only be issued from the Regimental Boxes, only on payment or for Class-firing.

4. There will be proficiency certificate classes at 6 p. m., every Thursday at Head-Quarters, commencing 15th instant.

5. With reference to Regimental Order No. 2 of 12th instant, Officers who are willing to take Range duty in connection with the competitions are requested to send their names to Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

6. There will be drill with swords at the Riding School, at 7 a.m., this day, Tuesday, 13th inst., for all members.

7. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at 6-45 a.m., on Saturday next, the 17th inst., on the Kennedy Sea face.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.
Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, 13th December, 1887.

Members proceeding to Coorla for practice at the Range can, on signing their names in the books kept for the purpose at the Victoria and Byculla Stations, obtained 2nd class tickets on payment of 3rd class fares.

By Order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Vol. Artillery.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr D B Allen is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Joint-Magistis and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the dist of Jessore, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magist and Collr of that dist.

Mr William Dutt, Offg Headmaster of the Chittagong College, is confirmed in that appointment, from 18th June 1887, vice Babu Chandra Mohun Mozumdar.

The services of Mr A Cadell, CS, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh, from 22nd ultimo, the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Offg Opium Agent, Benares.

Surg-Maj C J W Meadows, Offg Civil Surg of Patna, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg-Maj R G Mathew, or until further orders.

Asst Apothecary F Bradley, Presidency Genl Hospital, is appointed to act as Medical Officer at the Sandheads, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F J Murphy, or until further orders, from date on which he joined his appointment.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief JUSTICE.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

119-87—Janardhen G—Runchordas Surji and another vs Camarbai and another.—Hore C and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

123-87—Macfarlane E and H—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash vs. Sonabai and others—Mansukhlal and D and Pestonji and R—Part heard.

30-87—Jefferson B and D—Sakharam Gungaram Udar and another vs Tulsibai and another—Mirza H. K.

277-86—Macfarlane, E and H—M. B. Alvares and another vs P G. Abreo—Nanu and H.

346-87—Ardesir and H D—Oosman Jamal and another vs Joosul Hajee Ahmed—Macfarlane E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

248-87—Thakurdas D and C—Lallji Kutchra and others vs. Dhurrumsey Kara and another.—Little, S F and N.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

323-87—Jefferson, B and D—Cowasji Ruttonji Limboowala vs. Burjorji Rustomji Limboowala and others—Chalk, W and S.

136-87—T A Bland—For pauper—G G Bigglie vs. W Bigglie and another.

340-86—Thakurdas D and C—Gulamhoosen Khan Mahomed and another vs. Veerji Damji—Wadia and G.

374-87—Jefferson B and D—C A Turner vs. H H Aga Akbarsha—Thakurdas D and C.

THE DEPORTATION OF THE KING OF SAMOA.

A CORRESPONDENT, who was for a short time on board the German man-of-war Albatross, sends the following particulars concerning the deposed, and now deported, King Malietoa :—

We left Cooktown about 10 a.m., on Wednesday the 5th October, and the carpenters at once began to construct a house on deck, about 8 ft. by 6 ft. It was put up aft, and close to the bridge, which was also aft. Asked him what book it was ; he said, "The bible." "Is it in English ?" "No, Samoa." When the Thursday Ireland pilot came on board (we were at anchor 18 hours waiting for him, within three miles of the port) I came off the bridge, and while they were all busy entering the port I had a few moments' conversation with one of the chiefs. He was a very intelligent man, and told me in fluent English that he had been to Adelaide, Melbourne, and, I think, Sydney. He assured me the king was on board, and thought they were on their way to Berlin for trial. I since learned that Zanzibar was their destination. God help the poor fellows. I doubt if they will ever see their friends or country again.

AN ADVENTURE IN NORTH BORNEO.

CAPTAIN BEESTON, formerly of Victoria, writes to the *North Borneo Gazette* concerning his adventures in the geldfields of that country as follows, under date 8th September :—

After a very difficult journey owing to floods heavy rains and dangerous rapids we arrived above Barrier Falls all safe at half-past 11 a.m. to-day, and as the water had fallen we succeeded in dragging our three smaller boats over the falls and they are now riding in safety in still water. Mr. Allard upset his boat at the Riam Tanaram, but luckily lost only two or three small tins of provisions. Mr. Sefton's boats swamped and was broken at the same place, but t is repaired and as good as ever .Mr. Sefton desires ime to tell you that he is convinced of the existence of a big field up higher, as the rocks is showing up of a highly favorable nature and Mr. Sefton got 37 dwt. just below the Falls. We start on again to-morrow, and are sending the big boat back to Itok Batu for provisions. I caught a sack full of fine fish at the mouth of the Danaw, and the men cut them open and dried them. Mr. Sefton shot a female elepant and put three bullets into the tusker that was with her ; but though tracked for a long distance and the ground covered with blood we did not get him. That night elephants were roaring all round the camp, and in the morning their tracks were risible for a long distance up stream on the banks. We are catching splendid fish daily and have had a feast or two on wild pig. Everyone is in good health. I have a month's provisions leftfor the party, so if Mr Pryer is ready with a reinforcement at Itok Batu we shall be all right.

THE RACE FOR THE MELBOURNE CUP.

THE Australian papers received by the last mail contain full particulars of the great race for the Melbourne Cup. There were eighteen competitors, the smallest number that has faced the starter for the last twenty-four years. The course is two miles. The following is a list of the competitors :—

Mr. R. Donovan's b or br h Dunlop, by Neckersgat—Etta (imp.), 5 years, 8st. 3lb., including 5lb. penalty (Saunders) 1
Mr. H. R. Falkiner's br or gr h Silvermine, by Napoleon—Silverhair, 5 years, 8st. 3lb., (Robertson) 2
Mr. W. Gannon's b or br c The Australian Peer, by Darebin—Stockdove, 3 years, 7st. 5lb., including 7lb., penalty (Gorry) 3
Mr. S. Nathan's b h Sardius, by Emulation—Ruby, aged, 9st. 5lb. (Burton) 0
Hon. W. Robinson's br h Thunderbolt, by Musket—Locket, 5 years, 7st. 5lb. (Gallagher) 0
Hon. J. White's ch c Abercorn, by Chester—Cinnamon, 3 years, 7st. 7lb., (Hales) 0
Mr. R. Orr's b h Recall, by The Drummer—Crochette, 5 years, 7st. 5lb., (Power) 0
Mr. M. Loughlin's b h Oakleigh, by Roodee—Adela, 5 years, 7st. 4lb., including 10lb. penalty (Fielder) 0
Hon. W. Robinson's ch c Silver Prince, by Asteros—Sylvia, 4 years, 7st. 3lb. (Cochrane) 0
Mr. W. C. Cooper's b c Niagara, by Asteros—Frailty, 3 years, 7st. 5lb., inc. 21 over (Trahan) 0
Mr. R. K. Maitland's Meteor, by St. Albans—Deception, aged, 7st. 2lb., (Fiddes) 0
Mr. G. Osborne's b h Algerian, by Goldsbrough—Alceria, 5 years, 8st. 12lb., including 5lb. penalty (Nerriker) 0
Hon. J. White's ch c Cranbrook, by Chester—La Princesse, 3 years, 6st. 12lb., (O'Keefe) 0
Mr. S. G. Cook's ch c Remus, by Gang Forward—Romula, 5 years, 8st. 11lb., (Cracknell) 0
Mr. A. Harvey's ch c Pakeha, by the Englishman—True Blue, 3 years, 8st. 5lb. (Osborne) 0
Hon. E. Mitchelson's b c Tranter, by Musket—Pungawerewere, 3 years, 6st. 10lb., inc. 5lb. over (Walker) .. 0
Mr. S. G. Cook's ch h The Charmer, by Hermhman—The Witch, 3 years, 6st. 7lb., inc. 5lb. over, (O'Neil) 0
Mr. J. Cohen's b c Jebucite, by Darriwell—Tyropean, 3 years, 6st. 6lb., inc. 3lb. over (Howie) 0

Betting: 5 to 1 v. Meteor; 6 to 1 each v. The Australian Peer and Algerian; 7 to 1 v. Oakleigh; 12 to 1 each v. Remus, Recall, Silver Prince, and Silvermine; 15 to 1 v. Cranbrook; 20 to 1 each v. Tranter, Dunlop, and Niagara; 25 to 1 v. Abercorn; 50 to 1 v. the others.

The following account of the race is published :—

The comparatively small field soon took up their places, and when Mr. Watson had them in hand, Pakeha and Thunderbolt were close against the rails ; Niagara, Silvermine, Algerian, Dunlop, Silver Prince, The Australian Peer, and Abercorn in the centre ; while on the right could be seen the colours of Cranbrook, Oakleigh, The Charmer, and Sardius. A trooper rode across the course and delayed the start for a moment, and then, almost before the crowd could realise that the great race had begun, the flag flashed down to one of those starts that has made Mr. Watson famous. For such a big horse, Algerian was wonderfully smart on his legs, and ran into the stand he appeared to be the first to move, while Silver Prince, Oakleigh, Thunderbolt, Recall, and The Australian Peer also got well away, after them could be seen Niagara, Pakeha, and Cranbrook. Taking advantage of his excellent position, Silver Prince led over the tan and to the distance, with his fellow-colonists. Tranter and Thunderbolt, on almost even terms, and scarcely half a length in advance of The Australian Peer, Pakeha, and Charmer ; while Oakleigh, Remus, Silvermine, and Cranbrook showed most prominently of the others, and Meteor and Sardius appeared to be thus early in trouble. Even now the pace was desperately fast, and The Charmer on the outside led Silver Prince, who was hugging the rails, by half a length past the stand, Tranter and Algerian together were half a length away, and were succeeded by a cluster, comprising Thunderbolt, Recall, Pakeha, Oakleigh, The Australian Peer, Dunlop, and Silvermine, with Meteor and Sardius still last. Gaining a slight advantage from being so close to the rails, Silver Prince showed pretty clear of his horses at the turn, and led along the river bank by a clear length from The Charmer, who was nearly three lengths in advance of Algerian, Tranter, Recall, and Oakleigh, after whom succeeded Cranbrook, Remus, Thunderbolt, The Australian Peer, Pakeha, Dunlop, Silvermine, Abercorn, and Niagara ; while Sardius was beaten off, and Meteor was the next last. As they floated past the mile post, The Charmer was still on the quarters of Silver Prince, and scarcely half a length away, pulling hard, was Algerian, with Tranter, Recall, The Australian Peer, and Oakleigh, too close to be separated, and scarcely, clear from Cranbrook, Silvermine, Niagara, and Abercorn, who had then patiently waiting Dunlop at his girths. When they passed the bridge Nerriker, finding his horse going so strongly under him, took him up, and Silver Prince and the New Zealander, determined not to be deprived of the lead, the pair raced locked together along the back of the course at a terrific pace, with Cranbrook, who came all too soon, half a length off, and attended by Tranter, Remus , Pakeha, Oakleigh, Dunlop, The Australian Peer, Recall, and Silvermine. Making the scraping sheds the winning post, Silver Prince and Algerian raced side by side to the Abattoirs, a length clear from Cranbrook, who had the colours of the beaten daughter of Henchman in his wake, attended by Tranter, Pakeha, Oakleigh, Abercorn, Recall, The Australian Peer, Niagara, Silvermine, and Dunlop. As they rounded the bend leading towards the home turn, Silver Prince and Algerian were fighting a desperately bitter battle for New Zealand and New South Wales, and racing right gallantly all their quarters, but apparently tiring fast, came the long-strided Cranbrook, nearly a length in front of Oakleigh, on whom young Fielder was at work to keep his place. Here Recall, who was on Oakleigh's right, reeled in his stride, and fell back beaten ; while Remus also sought shelter in the ruck, and when the leaders, who were still locked together, commenced the long bend from the Abattoirs to the home turn, a great cry went up as the colours of the Australian Peer, Silvermine, Niagara, and Dunlop began to forgs towards the first flight. As their heads turned into the straight for home, Silver Prince made one last mighty effort on behalf of Maoriland, and his stride shortening he retired beaten, leaving to Algerian the honour of leading into the straight, with Cranbrook at his quarters ; but both were in desperate difficulties from the great pace they had made, and Oakleigh came again, ran to the front with Dunlop, who had dashed up cleverly on the inside. Oakleigh died out almost immediately, and Dunlop, who was full of running, shot to the front whilethe Australian Peer, Silvermine and Niagara, clearing themselves from the troubled field, settled down to catch the son of Neckersgat, but they were not in the hunt, and, leaving them as he chose, Dunlop won the "Cup" almost comfortably by a length and three quarters in the fastest time on record in Australia. Silvermine, who came from the clouds, beat. The Australian Peer by a short length for second place, and Niagara finished with his head on The Australian Peer's quarter. Then four lengths away came Abercorn, followed at fair intervals by Recall, Oakleigh, Algerian, Remus, Silver Prince, Cranbrook, Jebusite, Tranter, Pakeha, Meteor, and The Charmer, while Sardius did not complete the course. Time, 3 minutes 28½ seconds.

Dunlop was bred in South Australia by Sir Thos. Elder, and he is by the well-known sire Neckersgat from Etta (imp.), by Parmesan from Queen Lily, by Sirkle from Dinah, by Clarion. His first appearance on the turf was in the Flamington Stakes, ½ mile, for two-year-olds, at the V. R. C. Spring Meeting, 1884, when he carried 8st., and ran unplaced to Melodious, 8st. 10lb. He was equally unsuccessful in his next essay, the Nursery Handicap, 5 furlongs, at Bowes' Tattersall's Meeting, won by Ulalume, 7st. 4lb. At the V. A. T. C. Summer Meeting, on December 26, he carried 8st., and filled second place in the Juvenile Stakes, 5 furlongs, won by Monte Christo, 9st., in 1 minute 4½ seconds. With 8st 10lb. up, he ran third to Monte Christo, 8st. 10lb., in the Normanby Stakes, 5 furlongs, at the V. R. C. Summer Meeting, on New Year's Day, 1885, when the distance was covered in 1 minute 3¾ seconds ; and he scored his first win at the Moonee Valley January Meeting in the Trial Stakes, 5 furlongs, with an impost of 7st. 2lb., in 1 minute 5½ seconds. At the V. R. C. Autumn Meeting, with 8st. 10lb. he ran third to Uralla, 8st. 7lb., in the Ascot Vale Stakes 6 furlongs, the distance having been put past in 1 minute 21½ seconds ; but at the same Meeting he won the All-aged Stakes, 1 mile, with 6st. 12lb. up, and was followed home by Garfield, 8st. 6lb., and Uralla, 8st. 9lb., in 1 minute 40½ seconds. As a three-year-old he carried 8st. 5lb. in the V. A. T. C. Caulfield Guineas, 1 mile, and finished second to Ringmaster, 8st. 5lb., who won in 1 minute 40 seconds. At the V.R.C. Spring Meeting, 1885, he carried 7st. 9lb., and filled third position to Tranton, 9st. 3lb., the winner of the Royal Park Stakes, 2 miles, the distance having been covered in 4 minutes 19 seconds ; and at the Autumn Meeting of the same club he had 7st. 4lb. up when he ran second to Cerise and Blue, 8st., in the Free Handicap, 1¼ mile ; time, 2 minutes 13 seconds. At the V. A. T. C. March meeting he carried 7st. 9lb. to the front in the St. Kilda Cup, 1¼ mile and a distance, and defeated Cerise and Blue, 8st. 8lb., and Gardenia, 7st. 6lb., in two minutes 27½ seconds. He followed up his success by securing the Glenhuntly Handicap, 1¼ mile, at the April Meeting of the V. A. T. C., with an impost of 8st. 6lb., and was followed home by Kitawa, 6st. 5lb., and Oakleigh, 6st. 13lb., in 2 minutes 16 seconds. He wound up his three-year-old career by winning the Winter Stakes, 1¼ mile, at Sydney Tattersall's Club June Meeting, when, with a load of 8st. 8lb., he put down Corday, 7st. 4lb., and Bravo, 6st. 4lb., in 2 minutes 13½ seconds. He started half a dozen times as a four-year-old, but failed to secure a winning bracket. He ran unplaced in the Handicap Flat Race, 1 mile, 9st 3lb., at the Melbourne Hunt Club Spring Meeting, won by Middlemarch, 7st. 10lb., in 1 minute 42¼ seconds ; unplaced in Coburg Stakes, 1 mile and a furlong, 9st. and unplaced in the Veteran Stakes, 1¼ mile, at the V.R.C. Spring Meeting ; unplaced in the Summer Cup, 1¼ mile and a distance, at the V.A.T.C. Boxing Day Meeting ; unplaced in the Victorian Club Cup at last New Year's Day Meeting of the Victorian Club at Caulfield ; and with 9st. up he filled third position in the Essendon Stakes, 1½ mile, won by Nelson, 9st, 3lb., in 2 minutes 50½ seconds, at the Autumn Meeting of the V.R.C. The son of Neckersgat opened the present season at Randwick by carrying 9st. 5lb., and running second to Trident, 9st., in the A.J.C. Spring Stakes, 1½ mile, the distance having been put past in 2 minutes 39½ seconds. He carried 8st. 2lbs. in the A. J. C. Great Metropolitan Stakes, 2 miles, and finished next to the placed horses, Cardigan, 6st. 11lb., Acolyte, 7st. 12lb; and Uppercut, 6st. 11lb., in 3 minutes 38⅘ seconds. On the third day of the A. J. C. Spring Meeting he again followed Trident home in the Craven Plate, 1¼ mile, weight for age, in two minutes 12 seconds ; and on the last day his efforts were rewarded by a win in the Waverley Handicap, 1¼ mile, in which with 8st. 10lb. in the saddle, he defeated Algerian, 9st, 6lb., Willeroo, 6st. 11lb., and half-a-dozen others, in 3 minutes 11⅘ seconds. At the V. A. T. C. Spring Meeting, with 9st. 4lb., in the saddle, he succeeded Cranbrook, 7st. 11lb., and Silvermine, 9st. 4lb., in the Caulfield Stakes, 1¼ mile and a distance, won by the former in 2 minutes 36⅘ seconds ; and with 9st. up he filled third position in the Caulfield Cup, 1¼ mile, won by Oakleigh, 6st. 9lb., in 2 minutes 41⅘ seconds. The stable won a fair stake on Dunlop, but the general public, and especially the visitors from New South Wales, were heavy losers, and the ring won a great amount of money, both in doubles and right out. Yet although not a good horse for the public, Dunlop's victory was so full of merit that the horse and rider were loudly cheered when returning to the paddock, and the placed horses, especially. The Australian Peer came in for an ovation. From a racing point of view, the "Cup" was not nearly so interesting as on previous years, when on occasions 30 and over have started, and public interest has been more intense ; but the race was a great one, and truly run. There cannot be a doubt but that the best horse at the weights won, and it is remarkable that two of the top weights should finish in front in such wonderfully fast time.

WHAT IS THE USE OF THE MOSQUITO.

AT the last meeting of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the old College, Nungumbankum, Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, gave an answer, in the form of a lecture, to the question, "What is the use of the Mosquito ?" The following is a summary of his remarks :—

It was found that it existed for from 2½ to 3 days in the egg form ; 21 days in the form of larva ; 2 days in the form of chrysalis ; and 3 days in the mosquito form, when it lived in the air, making the total period of its existence 29 or 30 days. One-tenth of its existence was all that people generally had observed, and one-tenth of its existence was all that they had been blaming it by. Mr. Thomas would take the remaining nine-tenths, which was its period of virtue—nine times as great as its period of little vices. Of this about 7-10 of its existence was passed in the early, larval form, during which time all the active energies of this voracious little animal were spent in clarifying the water. Where were they found when in that state ? In every dirty drain, where no fish would live. Wherever there was very dirty black water, the smell of which one could hardly stand, there the mosquitoes in the form of larvæ were found diligently at work, voraciously eating up everything which contaminated the water. They would go on with their work until they made the water fit for fish to live in, and then they would resign their existence and serve as food for fish. Was that not a very elegant programme ? They would endure water so fœtid which a human being could not stand. Mr. Thomas had tried many little experiments to see what they could stand, in the way of unwholesome water, and he had found that they had stood even phenyle in water. Even phenyle did not kill them. He had also placed some in a freshly painted tub, and had put some fish into the tub. The fish could not stand the smell of the paint, and turned over ; but the mosquitoes stood it. The mosquitoes were the jolliest fiddlers where the water was really dirty. They were found in abundance where the water was black and fœtid, hard at work ; and where the water was less dirty and fœtid they were found in smaller numbers. Every fish knew where to lay its eggs, and so with the mosquito—it laid its eggs where it knew its young could easily find food. Then they became the mainspring of fish-life in India. Fish could not live in this country without mosquitoes. Even in the chrysalis form they were eaten by fish. The minute mosquitoes made the most perfect food for the smallest fish. Every fish seemed to live upon them, and Mr. Thomas never depended on any other food when he had to send fish any distance. He had sent fish to Ceylon, feeding them on mosquito larvæ the whole way, and the fish had arrived in Ceylon looking as happy as possible. He had also sent fish from the Nilgiris to Kodnikanal feeding them on the same food. Nobody, therefore, need tell Mr. Thomas after that, that mosquito larvæ were not useful. Fish took them both in the chrysalis form and as larvæ—i.e. during 8-10ths of their existence. That was what he had seen under his own eye. What took place in nature ? Mosquitoes were found on the dried-up banks of a river were there was just sufficient moisture to keep them alive. Not a fish was to be seen in the dried-up river. The rains come, and the river becomes full, and the fish come down with the rains. Why do the fish come there ? To feed on the mosquitoes. Mr. Thomas had also found that mosquito eggs would stand desiccation for some time and the larvæ. Finding that the larvæ was so useful as food for fish, the trouble with them was that they might hatch out sooner than they were required, and therefore he had endeavoured to "suspend animation." He had tried ice, but found the cold killed them. He then tried œstivation, and he found that by that means he could suspend animation for several days. He had tried drought for six days with the result that the larvæ kept very well, but drought expedited the hatching out from the chrysalis form. Drought was endured with greater ability in the younger form. Even after six days desiccation, he had found that the larvæ would still clarify water. One advantage, from a domestic point of view, with regard to the larvæ was that there was no fear of overfeeding the fish one might be rearing. If more food, such as animal food &c., was put in than the fish could eat, it decomposed in the water, and the water would become contaminated ; but with larvæ, even if more were put in than the fish could eat, the larvæ would clarify the water. Another advantage was that when fed with larvæ the fish were more evenly fed. After the larger fish have eaten, the smaller ones could take their share. Then again, from calculations which had been made it was found that the blue-bottle fly, if unpreyed upon, and allowed to reproduce itself in one year, would cover the whole surface of the globe one inch thick. So also the herring, if not preyed upon by the cod fish &c., its increase in 10 years would be sufficient to make a wall as thick as the great wall of China all round the globe. So also, if a similar calculation were made with regard to the mosquito, it would be found that if allowed to develop, it would in one year increase to such an extent as to make a string which would be 21 millions times the distance from the earth to the sun (laughter). The numbers were appalling. Why were they found to exist in such large numbers ? Because they were food for fish.

Mr. Thomas then proceeded to give some interesting details about the mosquito. It was stated that the male mosquito never bites. He (Mr. Thomas) had caught plenty of mosquitoes which had bitten him, and he found that they were all females. He could tell the difference between them by looking at their heads under a powerful microscope. It might be that the reason why the male, never bites was because its auditory organs were more acute, and made him more on the alert ; so that if the slightest noise was made they were off. So the male, perhaps, was the greater rogue. Tabacco smoke killed the larvæ, but the best way of catching a mosquito was by blowing a little tobacco smoke on it, just sufficient to make it faint, and on being placed in water under a microscope it would recover. When a mosquito bites, it injects a little poison. One therefore wondered as to what could be the object of the poison. Its object could only be conjecctured. One Doctor had said that its object was to bring about congestion, but Mr. Thomas conjectured that the poison was injected for the purpose of liquifying the blood, so that the mosquito could draw it up. That was the reason why the irritation was greater if the mosquito was disturbed before it could draw up the blood. In drawing up the blood it drew up a greater portion of the poison with it. Considering therefore, that the mosquito was a most beautiful thing to look at under the microscope ; that it was useful as food for fish ; and that the female ones were most to blame, Mr. Thomas hoped that the audience would in future be kinder to the little creature instead of describing it, as one newspaper had done, as a "blood-thirsty little creature" (laughter and applause).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th December, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·883
Temperature of the Air	77·3
Wet Bulb Termometer	69·5
Dew Point	65·8
Relative humidity of Air	·684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·8
General Directions of Wind*	E, ENE, NE, ENE, WNW, W, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	205

* From midnight to midnight.

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Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per

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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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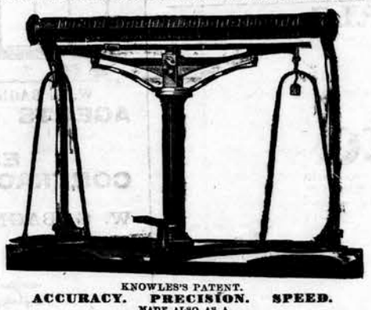

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FOR DECEMBER 1887.

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☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hills sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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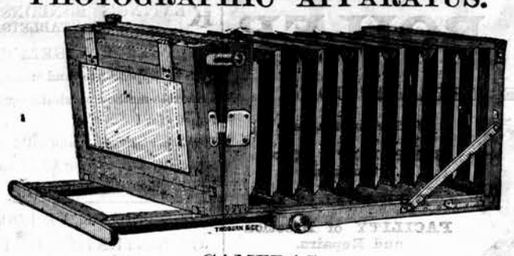

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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs. 3 0		Cavendish	per lb.	Rs. 1 8	
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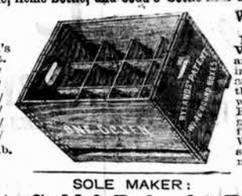

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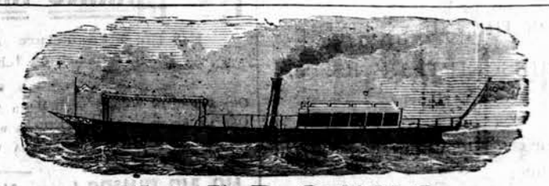

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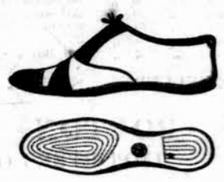

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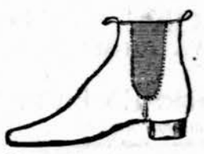

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